The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO 7847.—VOL. XLVIII. FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th instant, at her residence, Double Bay, the wife of John Pirie Rosburgh, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 30th instant, at her residence, No. 1, Little Bourke-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. William Henderson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd instant, by special license, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Mr. Moreton, Mr. Charles Pitt, jun., to Harriette, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Coleraine, of this city.

On the 29th instant, at the Scots' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.F., Mr. John Zeit, mariner, Newcastle, a native of Memel, Prussia, to Margaret Russell, also of Newcastle, a native of Falkirk, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ultimo, at his residence, Willabro, Port Macquarie, William Gorham, Esq., aged 68 years.

On the 19th instant, at the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, Michael Lewis, aged 7 years.

On the 30th instant, at Tyrringham, Balmain, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Thomas James Harrison, aged 31 years.

On the 26th instant, after a severe illness, Thomas Revel Johnson, Esq., M.D., aged 44 years.

At the residence of her mother, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Julia, the beloved wife of Mr. J. T. Tessimond, aged 23 years, of consumption, leaving a numerous circle of friends to deplore her loss.

On the 30th instant, at Kirbill Point, St. Leonards, Henry Martyn, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Lloyd, aged 6 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4

To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.

To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 1 p.m.

To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, for passengers only, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4; and CLARENCE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

To ROCKHAMPTON, via GLADSTONE.—EAGLE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4

To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—EAGLE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4

To PORT DENISON.—STEAMER, FRIDAY, 21st August, at 5 p.m.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.

From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH and ROCKHAMPTON.—WILLIAMS, three times a month.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. E. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of July, 1863.

FROM SYDNEY:

On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH:

On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY'S steam-ship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, direct, on MONDAY, at 8 p.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—MIMOSA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
WOGONGA.—KEMBLA, on THURSDAY, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER (GULF DIGGINGS).—Shallop or at an early day.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

Three swift Steamers ply on week days, viz.:—
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Refreshments on board. Steerage fare only 1s. 6d.; return or double trip.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS daily
Circular Quay. Woolloomooloo. Manly.
10-15, 2-15, 5-30. 10-30, 2-30. 8 0, 12 0, 4-30.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going to COOKI.—The schooner COMMERCE, at Wright's Wharf.
WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR PORT DENISON AND BROADSOUND, via ROCKHAMPTON, should sufficient inducement offer.—☞ The favourite regular trader BUONAPARTE, J. W. ROB, commander, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, on SATURDAY, 1st August. Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper brigantine EWALD, EVANS, master, will be ready to receive cargo on TUESDAY, and, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, early application is necessary to Captain EVANS, on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to JAMES MALCOLM, Hexton-buildings.

ALICE CAMERON, for ADELAIDE.—☞ Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For light freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, PHILIP JONES, commander, is now fast loading, and having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will positively clear at the Customs on MONDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street, Miller's Point; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN, OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—☞ The A1 clipper barque MARY AGNES, R. T. DARBEY, commander, is now fast loading, and will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf, King-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The MARTHA ELLEN to sail positively on MONDAY next.

For light freight or passage apply to HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., or to T. G. SAWINS, Exchange.

FOR CALCUTTA, the fine A1 ship JOHN L. HALL, RICHARDSON master, well known in this port for the good delivery of her cargoes.

For freight or passage apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The magnificent A1 13 years ship UNDAUNTED, 1245 tons register, J. C. CLARE, commander, has unrivalled accommodation for passengers, and will have prompt dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The splendid first-class British built ship MEDWAY, 1000 tons, T. GRIEVES, commander, is now receiving wool, and will have quick dispatch. Has room for intermediate passengers.

Apply to Captain GRIEVES, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The new clipper ship WHITEHALL, A1 at Lloyd's, 14 years, WILLIAM JAMES, commander. Her passage out was performed in 77 days. Will have quick dispatch, having the whole of her dead weight engaged.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.; or to J. L. MONTEFIORE.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to Charter a VESSEL for the conveyance of Chinese passengers to Hongkong.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, a 20 feet LONG BOAT. MOLISON and BLACK.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JASON, 878 tons register, GEORGE STUART, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct, to sail positively 31st AUGUST.—The first-class ship SIR JOHN MOORE, A1 at Lloyds,' 608 tons register, 1000 tons burthen, CHARLES ROBERTSON, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and having nearly the whole of her dead weight alongside, and only room disengaged for 500 bales wool, will positively sail on the day named.

For terms of freight, apply to Captain ROBERTSON on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—BLACK BALL LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS (to follow the Ocean Chief).—For LONDON.—The renowned clipper ship CITY OF MADRAS, A1 at Lloyd's 13 years, GEORGE GRAHAM, commander. Shippers are requested to inspect this unrivalled clipper—one of the finest models in the merchant service, well known in the India trade for her speed and delivery of cargo in first-rate order.

Loading alongside Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

SHIP OCEAN CHIEF, for LONDON.—Notice to Shippers and Passengers. BILLS OF LADING must be sent in for signature, and balance of passage money paid on or before MONDAY, 3rd August

WILLS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 100, Pitt-street.

SHIP OCEAN CHIEF, Captain DAVIES, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate, on or before MONDAY, 3rd August, or they will not be recognised

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 100, Pitt-street

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per ASHBURTON, from ADELAIDE.—The ship is now being detained on account of Entries not being passed. This is to give notice that for all goods for which entries are not passed by ten o'clock THIS DAY, the same will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

Captain ORCHARD.

Market Wharf, 30th July.

SHIP CONFERENCE, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored, at Consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after the same is landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and freight paid, before delivery orders can be obtained. SAUNDERS and CO., agents, Lyons-buildings.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Chincha Islands to the United Kingdom.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The A1 fine ship ISABELLA BROWN, 358 tons register, well known in the Mauritius trade. This ship will call in at Watson's Bay for orders, being ready to proceed to sea in an hour's notice.

For particulars, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The A1 (four years to run) three-masted clipper schooner STORM BIRD, 164 tons register, carries 280 tons, at a draught of 11 feet.

Abundantly found in all requisites; will go to sea with only 20 tons ballast, and is now discharging a cargo of breadstuffs, in perfect order, at Grafton Wharf.

For inventory and particulars, apply to Captain CRAIG, on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, the A1 BARQUE THEODA, 440 tons register, 700 tons capacity, draws 13 feet loaded; was coppered in July, 1862; a superior vessel for the intercolonial trade. For further particulars apply to R. D. MERRILL and CO., agents, 54, New Pitt-street.

CARDIFF COAL COMPANY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the Construction, within four months from this date, of a TUG STEAMER, with paddle-wheels, to be propelled by engines of not less than 30-horse power compound, and draught of water with steam up and one day's coal on board not to exceed 2 feet 9 inches. Parties tendering will be allowed to work from their own designs, but the vessel will not be accepted if she draws one inch over the draught specified, and the work must be performed to the satisfaction of a duly qualified surveyor. Tenders will be received up to 6 p.m. on MONDAY, 3rd August, at the office of the undersigned, where all further information may be obtained.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, chairman.

Lloyd's chambers, George-street.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL STEAM SERVICES.—TENDERS are required by the Government of New Zealand for the performance of the undermentioned services:—

1. A steamer to leave Melbourne within twenty-four hours after the due date of the arrival of the European Mail Contract Boat, for Port Chalmers, Otago, calling at the Bluff. To wait in Melbourne for the mail, if detained, not more than four days after its due date.

2. A steamer to leave Port Chalmers for Melbourne, calling at the Bluff, carrying the homeward mail of the colony to Melbourne, not later than 2 p.m. on the 16th of each month except February, and then on the 14th.

The steamers employed must be subject to the approval of the Government, and must be able to maintain an average speed of not less than eight knots an hour on each voyage.

All Post Office mails must be received on board and delivered to destination free of charge.

Mails to be taken from and delivered on board of the European Mail Contract Steamer in Hobson's Bay, at the expense of the contractor.

A free chief cabin passage must be at the service of a clerk or agent of the Post Office, on the requisition of the Government, and proper accommodation provided for sorting letters.

The tender to state the amount of penalty recoverable for general non-performance of contract: a penalty of £100 per diem will be required for delay in departure after the time fixed in each voyage, and an additional penalty of £300 for failure, after such delay in delivering the homeward mail in Melbourne prior to the departure the European Mail Contract Boat from that port.

The tenders may state the sum for which the whole or any portion of the forementioned Services will be undertaken.

The Contract to commence on January 1st, 1864, and to continue in force until the expiration of six calendar months' notice to be given by either of the parties to the other of his intention to determine the same; provided always that the Contract shall not terminate before the 31st day of December, 1864.

The tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the New Zealand Mail Services," to be addressed to the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, and to be posted at Dunedin not later than the 18th day of September next.

READER GILSON WOOD.

General Post Office, Auckland, 22nd June, 1863.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL SERVICE.—Persons intending to TENDER for the New Zealand Mail Service, in accordance with the terms of an advertisement dated General Post Office, Auckland, June 22nd, 1863, are requested to state separately in their tenders—

1st. As respects the service from Otago to Melbourne: What difference in the amount of subsidy, if any, would be required, if the 17th or 18th days of the month were substituted, as the date for the mail steamers leaving Port Chalmers, instead of the 16th? The difference to be stated for each of these dates.

2nd. As respects the service from Melbourne to Otago: What additional sum per diem would be required for each day's detention of the steamer at Melbourne beyond the four days stipulated for, up to and inclusive of the 8th day, from the due date of sailing?

READER GILSON WOOD.

General Post Office, New Zealand, July 16th, 1863.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL SERVICE.—A BONUS of £350 will be paid by the Sub-Treasurer of the New Zealand Government at Dunedin, to the Master of any Steamboat which shall leave Melbourne with the New Zealand European Mails within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Boat, whenever the Adriatic has left without them, and deliver the same to the Postmaster at Dunedin, Otago (landing the Southland portion at the Bluff, weather permitting), within nine days of leaving Melbourne.

This bonus will be paid for each of the months of August, September, October, November, and December of this year, immediately after the mail agent (for whom a free chief cabin passage must be provided) shall have certified that the service has been duly performed.

The Postmaster-General of Melbourne, or some person appointed by him, must be satisfied that any boat offering has sufficient steam-power to perform the service required; and in case of there being a choice of boats, the selection to rest with that officer.

(Signed) READER GILSON WOOD.

General Post Office, New Zealand, July 16th, 1863.

INTERCOLONIAL ROWING MATCH.—All Persons who have forwarded their names to the Secretary, as willing to form one of the New South Wales CREW, are requested to meet at M'Grath's Boat Shed, Woolloomooloo Bay, on SATURDAY, the 1st August, at half-past one o'clock. WALTER HEAVEN, honorary secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CITY OF MELBOURNE.—Miss COOKWORTHY, who arrived per this vessel last week, will hear of her cousin by writing to G. P., Bowling Alley Point, Peel River. Any one knowing her address will oblige by communicating as above.

HEATHCOTE—Mrs. HOWARD—LETTERS await you. Taylor's Wharf, Balmain.

JOHN SAVAGE THOMAS.—If this should meet the eye of JOHN SAVAGE THOMAS who landed in Melbourne from the Mariner, Captain Harland, in the year 1852, he will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with Messrs. JOHNSON and JOHNSON, 181, Pitt-street, Sydney, or with Messrs. WILDE, REES, HUMPHRY, and CO., solicitors, 21, College Hill, London, England. And any person who will give authentic information of the said John Savage Thomas to the above named shall be remunerated for their trouble.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—In consequence of the risk and expense of transmitting notes of other banks to Sydney to be exchanged, the Board of Directors have ordered the following rate of charge to be made at the branches of this bank on all such notes not exchangeable at the place of presentation, viz.:—On amounts of £10 and under, 1s.; on amounts exceeding £10, a half per cent. By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank in George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th June ultimo; to elect a director in the room of the hon. T. W. Smart, Esq., M.L.A., resigned, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 6th July.

Pursuant to Clause XXXVI. of the Deed of Settlement, every candidate for the office of director is required to give notice thereof, in writing, to be left at the Banking-house, in Sydney, at least fourteen days before the day of election.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—John Bayley Darvall, Esquire, M.L.A., a duly qualified proprietor, has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for election to the office of director at the ensuing half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors, in the room of the Hon. T. W. Smart, Esquire, resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 8th July.

MORUYA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Second half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Moruya Silver Mining Company will be held at the Company's office, Spring-street, THIS DAY, the 31st of July instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1863; to elect a director in the room of Saul Samuel, Esq., who retires by lot, but who is eligible for re-election, and an auditor in the room of Benjamin Buchanan, Esq., who has resigned; also to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

By order of the Board.

J. H. MILLER, secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors of the above company will be held at their office, Sussex-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 31st day of July instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1863, of declaring a dividend, of electing a director in the room of R. M. Robey, Esq.; also for the election of two auditors in the room of F. Mitchell and J. Milson, Esquires, who are eligible for re-election; and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

Candidates for the office of director are required to give notice, in writing, to the Board, at least fourteen days before the day of election.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

Sydney, 31st July, 1863.

JOHN BREWSTER, Esq., has given the required notice that he is a candidate for the office of Director.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of the above Company, to be held at their Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, THIS DAY (Friday), 31st July, at 3 p.m., the resolution adopted at last half-yearly meeting, for altering the qualification of directors and auditors, will be brought forward for confirmation or otherwise.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

Sydney, 31st July, 1863.

TOMAGO COAL MINING COMPANY, Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—The adjourned half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held at the company's office, Spring-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 12 o'clock (noon), to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June last, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

By order of the Board.

Spring-street, 29th July. J. H. MILLER, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A General MEETING (for ballot) of the above will be held at Tattersall's, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m.

BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Sec.

MASONIC.—ROBERT BURNS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—An EMERGENCY MEETING THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock prompt. J. EVANS, E

MASONIC.—Sydney Samaritan Lodge.—An EMERGENCY MEETING will be held at the Hall, York-street, THIS AFTERNOON (Friday), at five o'clock punctually.

ALEXANDER C. BUDGE, secretary.

SHERIDAN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—MEETING for Rehearsal THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp.

J. BRIGNELL, hon. sec.

SMOKE CONSUMING BILL.—The Committee appointed to frame the petition against the above Bill will meet at KELLY'S, Emu Inn, corner of George and Bathurst streets THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 p.m.

NOTICE.—BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS.—Through the neglect of the late secretary, the advertisement calling a meeting of the co-operative butchers was not repeated, therefore the meeting stands adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the fifth of August, at seven o'clock p.m., at Grey's, Lighthouse Hotel, Sussex-street, when a prospectus of the proposed company will be laid before the meeting. R. N. JENKINS, honorary secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Intercolonial Match.—The PRACTICE MATCHES for the Intercolonial Rifle Match will be under the special supervision of the sub-committee appointed. One of the sub-committee will be in charge on the ground at each practice, whose decision on all points will be final and indisputable.

The first practice will take place at the Volunteer Rifle Range at 9 a.m. on SATURDAY next.

E. W. WARD, J. GRAFTON ROSS, } Hon. Secretaries.

28th July.

FOUND, a small sum of MONEY. The owner can have it. Little Bee Hive, William-street.

LOST, on Thursday evening, between the Australian Club and Market-street, a Gold BROOCH, set with turquoise. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mr. SPENCER, Shakespeare Tavern, Pitt-street.

LOST, yesterday, a White POODLE DOG, had a piece of blue ribbon on his neck. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to R. THORNE, 89, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, yesterday, by a lady crossing George-street, near Dalton's, a Black Lace SHAWL. Address W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on Monday evening, the 27th instant, a solid Gold Scarf PIN, a nude female figure (aboriginal), leaning against a rock (a nugget). A. BLAU, jeweller, Hunter-street.

£10 REWARD.—Whereas WILLIAM VAREY absconded from the Great Southern Railway contract, No 2, and took with him two horses, of the following description:—One bay draught horse, roan mark on rump, branded WB off shoulder; one dark iron grey horse, with black points, branded on near shoulder WD; together with two tilt up carts, 4 sets of harness. The public are cautioned not to purchase any of the above horses or property, as a warrant is issued by the Berrima Bench for the apprehension of the said W. Varey and recovery of the property, the above reward will be paid by W. RUSH, on the apprehension and recovery of the said horses, &c.

B. RUSH, Fitzroy Inn, Nattia, near Berrima.

£25,000.—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS Trust Money open for INVESTMENT on security of real estate. Apply to JAMES GILCHRIST, or, to A. H. PALMER, at the offices of Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., 88, Clarence-street, or to T. ICKTON, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Liverpool and London Insurance Company are prepared to advance money upon mortgage of Freehold Property—City Property preferred. A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

JOHNSON and CO., 295, Pitt-street North.—Bedding, Bedsteads, and Upholstery Warehouse.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Director.. .. Mr. W. S. LYSTER.
Stage Manager .. .. Mr. W. LLOYD.
Scenic Artist .. .. .. Mr. W. J. WILSON.

Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady YOUNG.

Musical Director and Conductor .. Mr. A. REIFF, jun.

Great success of the Grand Revival of DON GIOVANNI.

THIS (FRIDAY) and SATURDAY EVENING, July 31st and August 1st, will be given, Mozart's grand Opera of

DON GIOVANNI.

Don Ottavio .....Mr. Henry Squires
Don Giovanni.....Mr. Henry Wharton
Leporello.....Mr. Frederick Lyster
Commandante .....Mr. J. E. Kitts
Masetto.....Mr. Frank Trevor
Elvira .....Mrs. Ada King
Zerlina.....Mdlle. Rosalie Durand
Donna Anna.....Madame Lucy Escott

During the opera, the original MINUET, by Madame STREBINGER.

The Director begs to inform the musical public of Sydney that the Opera season is now drawing to a close, and that, with the exception of LES HUGUENOTS, no opera will be repeated after this date

MONDAY, Benefit of Mr. J. E. KITTS.
TUESDAY, positively last time of IL TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY, also for the last time, LA SONNAMBULA.

NOTICE.—A special Train after the Opera.

Prices of admission: Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 4s.; pit, 2s. upper circle, 1s.

Doors open at half-past 7; overture commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

Carriages may be ordered for a quarter before 11, to set down with horses' heads towards Hunter-street, take up towards King-street.

Box-office open from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, for the sale of seats, which will be secured six days in advance.

VIVAT REGINA.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—MONDAY EVENING, August 3rd, First OPERATIC BENEFIT in Australia of Mr. J. E. KITTS.

Mr. J. E. KITTS respectfully announces to his friends and the musical public of Sydney, that his first benefit, by the kindness of W. S. Lyster, Esq., will take place as above, when the entire strength of the operatic troupe will be brought into requisition, every artiste assisting, making the most attractive bill of the season.

The performances will commence with the Overture to William Tell (Rossini).....Grand Orchestra.

After which, the first act of Mozart's chef d'œuvre

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

Count Almaviva .....Mr. Farquharson
Figaro.....Mr. Fred. Lyster
Dr. Bartolo .....Mr. J. E. Kitts
Cherubino .....Miss Georgia Hodson
Basilio .....Mr. Frank Trevor
Marcellina.....Mrs. Ada King
Susanna .....Mdlle. Rosalie Durand

To conclude with the first, second, and third acts of Verdi's grand opera of

ERNANI.

Don Carlos .....Mr. Henry Wharton
Ernani .....Mr. Henry Squires
Don Ruy Gomez de Silva.....Mr. J. E. Kitts
Don Ricardo.....Mr. Frank Trevor
Iago .....Mr. Nathanson
Giovanni .....Mrs. Ada King
Elvira .....Madame Lucy Escott

Seats can be secured at the Box Office, every day, from 12 to 3.

R. V. T.—VICTORIA THEATRE.—R. V. T.—Immense success of the WIELAND BROTHERS.

THE WIELAND, BROTHERS, must be seen on the Flying Trapeze.

TO-NIGHT, THE DEATH PLANK, the Nervous Curse, Tapioca, Anvil Chorus, &c.

TO-NIGHT—Last time but one of Fayro Rosamond, Dances, Operatic Imitations, and F. Younge a la Raphael.

TO-NIGHT—THE DEATH PLANK, the Star Company in conjunction with the famous Burlesque Company.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.—THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, and during the week,

Immense success of the "OLD HOUSE AT HOME"

pronounced the most unique and humorous entertainment ever witnessed in Sydney, replete with graphic and eccentric delineations of every-day society, supported by

Miss EMMA NEVILLE,

the admired vocalist and burlesque delineator of character, in conjunction with

Mr. GEORGE LODER,

the talented composer and pianist.

Previous to the "Old House at Home,"

A SEANCE MUSICALE,

for which the valuable services of

MADAME SARA FLOWER

have been secured.

TO-NIGHT,—EMMA NEVILLE in "OLD HOUSE AT HOME."

TO-NIGHT—Mr. GEORGE LODER in "OLD HOUSE AT HOME."

TO-NIGHT—Madame SARA FLOWER, previous to "OLD HOUSE AT HOME."

DOORS OPEN a half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats, 5s; body of hall, 3s.; gallery, 2s.

CHARLES V. HOWARD, secretary.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Grand CONCERT in aid of the funds of the Institution, MONDAY, 3rd August.

Conductor Mr. W. J. CORDNER, assisted by Mrs. CORDNER, Mr WALLER, and other amateurs have kindly volunteered their services.

Programmes will appear in a future advertisement.

Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved seats 3s. 6d.; body of the hall 2s. 6d.

Tickets may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Institution; to Messrs. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Pitt-street; or to Mr. J. R. CLARKE, George-st.

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.—A Subscription BALL in aid of the Funds of the Wellington Hospital will be given at the Royal Hotel, Wellington, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August next.

Single tickets	£0	15	0
Double ditto (lady and gentleman)	1	0	0
Family ditto (each person).....	0	10	0

May be obtained from any member of the hospital committee and from the following stewards:

Mr. J. M. Marsh, P.M.	Mr. R. A. Stace
Fred. Marsh, C.P.S.	H. J. Lambert
D. M'Killop, J.P.	Penser
J. Callaghan	J. Aarons, jun.
W. H. Forwood	P. Mylecharane.

Wanted, a BAND for the occasion. Apply to W. H. FORWOOD, hon. sec. WELLINGTON Hospital. Wellington, July 27th.

ROYAL Zoological Exhibition of Wild Beasts, Pitt-street, open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS DEBATE THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Was the execution of Charles the First justifiable?" Committee to meet at half-past seven.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS, the largest in the colony.—Merchants, importers, and others are respectfully informed that the undersigned are now ready to receive all descriptions of merchandise, and make liberal cash advances when required.

BEADLEY and NEWTON, auctioneers, 239, George-street.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—Ladies!!! give your energetic support to the Early Closing Movement.—Never shop after six.

H. C. WILSON, Hon. Secretary.

PIANOFORTES.—CAUTION.—The public are respectfully cautioned against buying instruments bearing the name of "Allison and Allison," as that firm has not been in existence since the year 1848. The only firm having a right to that name is "Ralph Allison and Sons," 108, Wardour-street, London.

(Signed) RALPH ALLISON and SONS.

LOST, on Thursday morning, 30th July, from the Sir Maurice O'Connell, Riley-street, a mouse-coloured rough TERRIER DOG. Answers to the name of "Monkey." Any person returning him to the owner, at the above address, shall receive ten shillings reward. GEORGE COPAS.

NEWTOWN VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The First Rifle Practice at the Company's Butts on SATURDAY next, at three p.m., for the selection of members to compete in the Association Matches. Ammunition free.

C. W. EASTWOOD.

BALMAIN RIFLES.—Infantry DRILL THIS EVENING, at 7 30. Pigeon Ground.

ORPHEUS RELIEF FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the above will be received at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, or by the undersigned.

JAMES HOLT, honorary treasurer.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

A PROFESSOR of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, recently from England, wishes to give LESSONS in private families, or LECTURES at ladies' and gentlemen's academies. Address ALGEBRA, HERALD Office.

EVENING CLASSES.—Reading, Spelling, and Arithmetic, 5s per month. Writing Institution, Hunter-st.

MR. NORRIS' WRITING SCHOOL.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, Stanley-street.

EVENING CLASSES for Writing and Arithmetic, &c., at Mr. CANE'S, Stanley-street.

MISS DELOHERY'S Seminary for Young Ladies, 305, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, next to Captain Scott's residence.—VACANCIES for Resident Pupils and Day-scholars.

EDUCATION BILL.—Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Committee of National and Denominational School Teachers, held at Mr. Moore's Book Mart, Sydney, on Monday, 27th July, 1863

I.—That this meeting highly approves of the letter addressed by Mr. Harris to Mr. Eagar, and read in the Legislative Assembly, during the recent debate upon the Education Bill, and our thanks are hereby tendered to him for the promptitude with which he acted in endeavouring to remove the misapprehension which was likely to arise from the statements made by the Colonial Secretary.

II.—This committee having observed that the Rev. Dr. Lang has fallen into an error in attributing to the United Association of Teachers a resolution relating to salaries emanating from a few teachers in the Hunter River District, resolves that it be an instruction to the Secretary to write to the rev. gentleman calling his attention to the following particulars:—

That the resolutions expressive of the opinions of the teachers represented by this committee are embodied in the petition presented to the Assembly by Mr. Dalley.

That this committee regrets to learn that any of their profession should have so far forgotten themselves as to dictate to the Legislature the amount of their own salaries.

III.—That inasmuch as the error alluded to above is calculated to injure, in public estimation, those we represent, this committee respectfully request the rev. gentleman to take the earliest opportunity of correcting the statement, in his place in Parliament.

IV.—It having been stated in Parliament that many charges had been thrown out against Inspectors, this committee emphatically disclaims any participation in such proceedings; and further, this committee begs to affirm that the resolutions passed by the general meeting of teachers, on 4th July, do not, and were never intended to, reflect either upon existing Boards or their officers. The whole of the resolutions were of a prospective character.

V.—This committee begs to record its opinion that the statement made in Parliament, "That the masters were such drunken wretches that they were only able to teach two days in the week," is not only a manifest injustice to teachers as a body, but also a gross reflection upon the existing Boards.

J. W. ALLPASS,
Hon. Secretary to the Committee.

MACARONI Vermicelli, and Semolina, can be had at G. B. MODINI'S, 415, George-street, sole agent for Carassa, Ravenna, and Co., manufacturers.

FRESH LOBSTERS, on SALE, at EMERSON'S, King and Market streets.

AT EMERSON'S LONDON OYSTER HOUSE, This Day—Lobster Salad
Curdled Lobster
Gratin of Lobster.

A. CREASE, Plumber and Bath Manufacturer, 719 George-street South. Licensed to lay on water.

CORRUGATED IRON. Corrugated Iron, cheap; water tanks, &c. CREASE S, 719, George-st. South.

AGISTMENT.—Rooty Hill, 4000 acres.—Horses, 1s 6d; cattle, 6d per week. Allowance for a term and quantity. S. HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt-street; A. BELL, Rooty Hill.

BILLIARDS.—F. O'NEIL, late billiard marker at Spencer's, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a BILLIARD ROOM, with a first-class table, at the rear of Mr. Roache's, Hamburg

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

IN BANCO.

BEFORE the full Court.

ADMISSION OF A BARRISTER.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., moved for the admission to the Bar of New South Wales of Alexander Oliver, Esq., B.A. Mr Oliver, he stated, was a native of the colony, and had been a student at the University of Sydney, where he obtained a scholarship. He was subsequently at Exeter College at the University of Oxford, from which University he went out with honours (having taken a second class), and, after the necessary preliminary study, had been called to the English Bar by the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple on the 17th of November, 1862. Mr. Oliver was described by the learned Queen's Counsel as a gentleman who, he had no doubt whatever, would do honour to the profession.

The Chief Justice directed the admission of Mr. Oliver, and, in so doing, congratulated him on his accession to the colonial Bar.

IN EQUITY.

Before the same.

PRICE V. RITCHIE AND OTHERS.

This case, which had been partly heard on Tuesday and Wednesday, was resumed and concluded. It was an appeal from a decision by the Primary Judge in a suit for the establishment of an equitable mortgage and for an account, wherein the defendants had succeeded.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Gordon appeared in support of the appeal; and Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Milford in support of the decree. Mr. Owen appeared for two of the defendants who were prepared to submit to any order which the Court might make.

The parties to this suit were all members of the family of the late John Ritchie, of the district of Illawarra. The plaintiff, who was his son-in-law, claimed to be considered an equitable mortgagee as to certain properties of the deceased in virtue of a deposit of title deeds by the latter in his lifetime to secure the repayment of advances which he had made or was to make thereafter, with ten per cent. interest. The questions were whether this deposit had been in fact made; and, if so, whether it had been made in such a manner as to create an equitable mortgage. It was contended on the appeal, first, that the evidence had made out the fact at issue, the creation of an equitable mortgage; secondly, that if this evidence was ambiguous their Honors should supplement or explain it by re-examining the parties who were present at the deposit of the deeds—Mr. Price and his attorney, Mr. Waring. This was opposed upon various grounds, chiefly on that of its danger, as the parties would now—the law having been fully discussed—be placed in the box with full knowledge as to how their evidence was to be shaped to secure success. The fact of the deposit of title deeds was not denied.

Their Honors recalled Mr. Price and Mr. Waring, and examined them upon the facts in question. After which they were cross-examined by counsel on both sides. Mr Justice Milford, without absolutely dissenting from his learned colleagues as to the question of recalling these witnesses, had doubts as to its propriety.

The various principles and precedents applicable to this case were fully discussed by counsel, and the additional evidence was, after it had been given, fully commented upon.

Their Honors reserved judgment and refrained from expressing any opinion upon the evidence, as they would have to consider the question of variance between this case as stated on the bill, and as now made out.

JUDGMENT.

MORRIS (OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE) V. FLOWER.

The following judgment in this case was delivered on Wednesday by Mr. Justice Wise:—

The first question upon these pleadings, so far as they relate to the first three counts, is whether the handing over by a debtor to his creditor of a cheque drawn by himself, and also a cheque in his possession drawn by a third person, in payment of a debt, can be an invalid transaction under the 8th section of the Insolvent Act. The plea is pleaded to the three first counts collectively, but we think it may be taken distributively, and this judgment will proceed as if it was pleaded to each separately. Thus construing it, the plea so far as it relates to the first count admits that the transaction took place when the debtor was insolvent; so far as it relates to the second count it admits that the insolvents contemplated insolvency; so far as it relates to the third count, that the transaction was within sixty days of the sequestration. As to each count it is also admitted that the transaction had the effect of preferring the defendants being creditors,—whatever may be the meaning of those words in the 8th section.

The proper construction of the allegation in the plea that the cheques were given by the insolvents and received by the defendants in payment of the amounts thereby made payable, and on account of moneys due by the insolvents to defendants, is, in our opinion, that they were received in the usual way in which cheques are received, that is to say, without any special agreement that the creditor should run the risk of their being paid; and the debt be discharged in any event by the mere handing over of the instrument.

The first point, therefore, to be considered is, are cheques so given within the words "goods or effects real or personal" in the eight section? It was decided in Cumming and others, assignees, &c., v. Bailey (6 Bing, 363), that bills of exchange were within similar words in the 6 Geo. 4, c. 16, and we are of opinion that no valid reason can be given for taking cheques out of the operation of these very general words, for cheques are in legal effect inland bills of exchange. (See Byles on Bills, 12.) In the recent case of White v. the Bank of New South Wales, we had occasion to point out that in law a cheque is nothing but an order upon a banker to pay to the holder a sum of money due from the banker to the drawer. The transfer of the document is, therefore, only a mode of transferring a debt; and so the instrument might come within the meaning of the word "estate," even if it did not come within the words "goods and chattels."

The plea being bad, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment, and there is no occasion to consider the validity of the subsequent pleadings arising out of that plea.

The seventh count is for money received by the defendants for the use of the insolvents before sequestration, to which the defendants have pleaded the ordinary pleas of set-off. The replication, however, which is demurred to, states that the debts which are so sought to be set off accrued before the receipt of the money mentioned in the seventh count; and that at the time of such receipt Furlong and Kennedy were insolvent, and the defendants had notice of such insolvency.

The replication also avers that such receipt was within sixty days of the sequestration which was at the time in contemplation, and that it had the effect of preferring the defendants to their other creditors. These averments are not very intelligible, for the mere receipts of the money to the use of Furlong and Kennedy could not constitute a preference of the defendants to the other creditors, which could only be the consequence of the money being detained with the sanction and authority of Furlong and Kennedy; in other words, when it ceased to be held by them to the use of Furlong and Kennedy, and was dealt with as their own. But we are of opinion that these averments must be altogether rejected as the replication contains a complete answer to the plea independently of them.

The right of set-off to an action by the assignees is, if not created, at least defined by section 37, which must be construed like the analogous section in the English Bankrupt Act; and a creditor of an insolvent cannot gain a benefit over the rest of the creditors, and obtain payment in full by incurring a debt to the insolvent with notice of his insolvency. (See Foster v. Wilson, 12 M. and W., 191.) The replication is, therefore, good; as it cuts down the *primâ facie* defence to the claim of the assignees in respect of a debt done to the insolvent.

The ninth count is for moneys paid by the insolvent for the defendants, at their request—to which the plea of set-off is likewise pleaded; and the replication contains similar averments to those which we have just been considering, in respect of the defendants' set-off to the seventh count. This is in our opinion also good, because it shows that the defendants, at the time they requested Furlong and Kennedy to make the payments, had notice of their insolvency, and, therefore, could not thus incur a debt to them available for set-off when the assignees subsequently claim to be paid.

There is also a second plea of set-off, with the additional averment, that the Commissioner took the proof of the said debts, and in so doing stated the accounts between the insolvents and the defendants, and set-off the money claimed in the counts against the defendant, and the balance was proved and allowed as a debt due by the estate to the defendants. This point is, we think, substantially the same as decided in the demurrer to the twelfth plea in Morris v. Bank of New South Wales (1 Sup. Ct., R. 71.) There was a distinct adjudication by the Commissioner, and an allowance of the set-off, which decision was not appealed from, and it is not now open to the assignees to set up a fact which ought to have been proved before the Commissioner, and so set the question then decided at large.

UNAUTHORISED PRACTICE.—The Judges have made a rule of Court prohibiting any person who has been struck off the roll of attorneys, or is under suspension, from appearing in the character of clerk to any other attorney in any proceeding in that Court.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of James H. Monaghan, an adjourned single meeting. The official assignee filed two reports. Mr. W. P. Moffat appeared to examine the insolvent. He had sworn in this matter that he is the managing clerk of Mr. Falls, a solicitor, and in that capacity he contended that he has a right to conduct the proposed examination, and referred to two reports of a case (*in re* Leith and Hutchinson, given in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of November, 1861, showing that Mr. Bull, then his (Mr. Moffat's) managing clerk, was heard before the three Judges sitting in Banco, the Attorney-General appearing on the other side. Mr. Milford, on the part of the profession, objected to Mr. Moffat being permitted to act as a managing clerk in the present matter. His Honor (after having consulted with the Judges of the Supreme Court on the question) said that it was apparent, on the face of the reports to which Mr. Moffat had referred, that although the three Judges heard the case in which Mr. Bull had "appeared," yet "it was heard as before Mr. Justice Milford *in Chambers*, the other members of the Court sitting as assessors," or assistants; and there is nothing to show that Mr. Bull did anything more than "appear" in the matter. At the same time, managing clerks have on several occasions been permitted by him (the Chief Commissioner) as a matter of convenience to the profession itself, to conduct the examinations of insolvents and others, and for a similar reason he believed his predecessors have given similar permission. Nor is there any general rule of the Supreme Court prohibiting managing clerks from acting on the part, or in the place of, their principals in that court. Under these circumstances, he did not feel himself at liberty in this case to deny Mr. Moffat a privilege that has been allowed to other managing clerks. But it is a privilege, and not a right; and in any general rule he made by the Supreme Court to regulate the status of managing clerks in that Court, he will conform to it in all cases coming before him in this Court, and thus secure a uniformity of practice.—Mr. Moffat then proceeded with the examination of insolvent.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the following estates:—

Lound and Geary, giving a dividend of 4s. 0 2-11d in the pound.

Michael Melly, 1s. 6d. in the pound.

John Futter, 8s. 8d. in the pound.

Alexander Grieve, 3s. in the pound.

John Reed, 1s 4d. in the pound.

Neil M'Coll, 2s. 7d. in the pound; and

John Cunningham, an account showing the disposal of assets realised.

SURRENDERS.

John Schwonberg, of Hunter's Hill, commission merchant. Liabilities, £859 17s. Assets, £490. Deficit, £669 17s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Joseph Marshall, late of Pitt-street, Sydney, butcher, now a confinee in her Majesty's gaol, Darlinghurst. Liabilities, £17 9s. 2d. Assets, £14 7s. Deficit, £3 2s. 2d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

On the petition of Mark Pavkill, a rule nisi was granted, returnable on the 6th August, requiring John White, of Lower Fort-street Sydney, contractor, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, July 31.—William Clark, James Healey, Frederick M. Moore, single. George Blundell, James M'Cubbin, second. Edward J. Foster, first.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate.

Frederick Scott was on the 27th May brought before the Bench by constable Rourke, who deposed that on the previous evening he apprehended the prisoner at his residence at Camperdown, charged with having a few hours previously wounded, by shooting with intent to kill, one James Moy; he denied the charge, he said that in self-defence he struck Moy, but that he fired the pistol through the back window two or three minutes before the row commenced; produced a pistol which he found, loaded and capped, in prisoner's house; removed Moy to the Infirmary, and saw a pistol ball extracted from his side. Prisoner was then remanded from time to time, Moy being in the Infirmary until the 29th June, when Dr. Nathan deposed that Moy had been under his care at the Infirmary, and had been that day discharged; the ball entered on the front of the chest, and passed round to the left side, making a course of six or seven inches in length; from a second wound he extracted some wadding; the muzzle of the weapon must have been near the man when it was discharged; there was danger in such a wound—as inflammation of the chest might have set in. The prisoner was then allowed bail, and was remanded from time to time until to-day, when he was committed for trial. On the 3rd July, Moy was called into the box and deposed that, between three and four o'clock p.m. of the 26th May, when passing prisoner's residence, at Camperdown, to his own (next) door, he heard loud talking, and, looking in, saw prisoner and Mr. Carmody, his (witness's) employer; prisoner said "Come, Carmody, stake the money—I will back Johnny M'Cabe to fight you for £50, and I will fight your man for £10, at Cook's River"; on hearing that, went to the door, and, calling to Carmody, said, "Do not stake your money—he only wants to get a pull of you"; prisoner went into his bedroom, and, returning with a pistol in his hand, said "You black-looking devil, get away from my house or I will shoot you," and had scarcely said the words when he fired; witness then went towards the doorway, and was met by prisoner, who struck him twice or thrice on the head with the pistol; closed upon prisoner, and endeavoured to force the pistol from him, until they fell together inside the prisoner's shop; feeling weak, went into his own house and went to bed, where he remained until he was removed to the Infirmary late in the evening. The prosecutor was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr Roberts. James Carmody, William Johnson, Michael Mallon were examined for the prosecution, and George Davison for the defence. Bail was allowed, but Scott preferred to await his trial at Darlinghurst.

THURSDAY.

Before the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Levey, Smithers, Birrell, Asher, and Feden.

Fifteen prisoners were brought in custody before the Court, eleven of whom were discharged.

Two men apprehended on suspicion of being deserters from the XII. Regiment, and who gave their names to the police as Jeremy Diddler and William M'Mahon, were remanded to the military authorities. They were identified as Carson and Mullen, privates of the XII., who surreptitiously left the Barracks in the course of the night.

William Bowman, brought before the Court on warrant charged with having deserted his illegitimate child, consented to an order for the payment of 5s. per week.

Mary Johnson, a vagrant, found drunk and disorderly, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

The ordinary summons paper consisted of five cases. Two of them were suits for the recovery of wages, and were successful. The remainder were struck out for want of prosecution. An extraordinary list, consisted of thirty cases, by Inspector Stubbs, for violations of the laws regulating carriages plying for hire. In four, penalties of from 10s to 30s. were recovered, three were withdrawn on payment of costs, and one was dismissed. The rest were postponed or unconditionally withdrawn.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr J. Oatley and Mr. S. W. Pearce.

Four seamen belonging to the ship Queensland, brought before the Court for refusing to perform duty on board their ship, were admonished and discharged on consenting to return to duty.

David Clark, a seaman of the ship Naomi, convicted of desertion, was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in gaol.

David R. Le Craw, master of the vessel Dashing Wave, was fined 10s., with costs, for neglecting to have a mate or seaman in charge of the deck, whilst the vessel was in harbour and not laid up.

William Gardiner, carpenter of the ship J. L. Hall, was given into custody on suspicion that he had stolen a watch, chain, and masonic emblems, valued at £5, the property of Frederick B. Goldsborough, a passenger by said vessel, and missed from his cabin. There being no evidence to show that prisoner had taken away the articles, he was discharged.

There were four summons cases on the city sheet—one for an assault, dismissed; one for insulting language; one for threatening language; and another for assault, withdrawn. A summons, case, John Owen v. R. D. Merrill, under the Passengers Act (defendant being sued for return of passage money on failure to provide a passage for plaintiff and his family to San Francisco, as contracted for), was settled out of Court.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TRIAL LIST.—Criminal Case.—The Queen v. Rigby.

MOTIONS GENERALLY.—Demurrers.—Smart v. Tawell and another (part heard); Kelly v. Bradridge; Thompson v. Thompson; Allen v. Clements; Zimmler v. Manning; Anderson and another v. Boylson.

IN EQUITY.—Before His Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Taylor v. Hellyer, judgment. Motions and Petitions: Colman v. Jones, part heard; Mitchell v. Simons, hearing; Groner v. Brown, motion for decree.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Cooper v. Hellyer, to settle transcript; Cohen v. Monahan, charge; Brown v. Woods, minutes; Brown v. Carrigan, charge; Dean v. Byrnes, certificate of taxation; Dean v. Byrnes, taxation.

A FRENCHMAN'S TESTIMONY TO SCOTLAND.—The Baron Dupin published lately the first part of the labours of the French Commissioners on the Industry of Nations. In explaining results and differences, he makes the following remarks:—"The Attica of the north, with its naked mountains, its frozen uplands, and its sky of iron—Scotland—sends to the different nations more productions of its soil and its arts than the vast country of Mexico, with its silver mines, worked by hundreds, its eternal spring, its sunshine like that of Egypt, and its vegetation, in the presence of which even that of the ancient promised land and the wonderful East is weak. Scotland, with her numerous flocks, helps to feed London, the city of 2,500,000 souls. By the works of two of her sons, Adam Smith and James Watt, she has anticipated England in the study of riches; uniting practice with theory, she has drawn from the vapours of water the most powerful and most obedient of moving forces, in order to apply it to an infinite variety of arts. At this day Great Britain builds a larger number of iron steamships than are built by all the nations of Europe put together; and of this wonderful work of Great Britain, little Scotland does more than the half!"

THE WEATHER AND THE RIVER.—Under date of 28th instant, the Singleton correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* writes:—During the last week we experienced a change in the weather, which for some weeks past has been fine and bracing. On Wednesday several slight showers fell, which were followed by a more steady and continuous rain on Friday. Since then the weather has been again fine, with the exception of a flying shower yesterday. Owing to the recent rains the river rose a few feet during Thursday and Friday, and although it fell during Friday, another rise took place on Saturday morning, caused probably by the heavy rainfall on the previous day. The river kept rising until midday on Sunday, when it had reached about ten feet over the usual level of the stream. A slight fall then set in, but yesterday and to-day the fresh in the river receded rapidly, and it has now probably fallen about six feet. Owing to the continuous supplies which the river is receiving at this season of the year, it is feared that it will not be fordable for loaded teams until the end of this or the commencement of the next week.

HONGKONG.

WE publish the following clever letter, lately received by a resident of this city, under the impression that it will be found to contain a considerable amount of information relative to Hongkong and other places which will not be without interest to some of our readers:—

Hongkong 29th April, 1863.

My dear R——, I take advantage of the first outgoing mail since my permanent settlement here to fulfil my promise of giving you an account of my doings since we parted in Sydney. The * * * proved to be what sailors call a "good sea boat," although no clipper, and her qualities were well tested during a very rough passage of sixty-one days, which landed us at Foochow on the 16th February. Captain M. said I got on excellently, as I took care not to hurt his prejudices too much, although we held different opinions upon every imaginable subject, and argued like two Senior Wranglers all the passage. I arranged his accounts, extending over four years, which gave me congenial employment and saved him several guineas. I also studied navigation with so much success that I could work out the ship's position, and occasionally detect the "old man" in some slight errors, to his great wrath and discomfort. These employments, joined to the perusal of every scrap of printed matter on board, together with the consumption of four dozen clay pipes and several pounds of tobacco, served to pass away the time pretty well. We sighted land several times, and when off the Carolines several boat-loads of naked savages came off to us, but otherwise the voyage itself was very dull, as we did not speak a single vessel, and had a succession of heavy gales the greater part of the way. Upon our arrival at Foochow, M. kindly invited me to remain on board, there being no accommodation on dry land either for man or beast, and also introduced me to some of his friends on shore at the anchorage. I was for some days in doubt whether to go to Shanghai or Hongkong, but the offer of a steerage passage to the latter place for 15 dollars (the cabin fare being 60 dollars) turned the scale; and here I am in consequence. I was kindly received by the people to whom I brought letters, and one of them invited me to stay at his house, which was a great convenience, as my hotel bill assumed, in a few days, an alarming appearance. There is only one boarding-house where the terms are at all lower than those of the hotels, and that was full when I arrived. Hongkong boasts of two hotels, but no one, with any claim to aristocracy, could condescend to put up anywhere but at the Club-house. As I was a "swell out of luck," and had not, moreover, been introduced at the club (where, by the way, if they found out I had come down in the steerage, they would have all died upon the spot), I was compelled to lose my diminished head at the Commercial Hotel at an expense of 4 dollars (18s.) a-day. I soon found out that a distaste had, as usual, lent enchantment to the view "of China, as far as prospects of employment were concerned, and my face grew longer and longer after each interview with the firms to whom my letters were directed, who would have been most happy, &c., &c., but unfortunately so many young men," &c., &c., which song you have, doubtless, had sung to yourself before now; I recognised the air at once. After ten days feeling about Mr. S., of Messrs. Blank and Company, offered me a temporary situation until I could secure something better which, of course, I gladly accepted, and after I had been in the office for a week, he sent for me, and to my extreme surprise, after complimenting me upon my efficiency, offered me a two years' engagement, at 2400 dollars (£540) for the first, and 3000 dollars (£675) for the second year, which I accepted at once, and, lest he should change his mind, drew up a mutual agreement to that effect immediately. He pressed me very much to make the term extend to a third year at 3600 dollars (£810), but I thought two years quite long enough, having a great objection to anything like slavery. I live at the Junior Mess House, with the only other European clerk (one being absent on leave), and have to pay my share of the mess, the firm paying the house-rent and providing furniture for the sitting rooms. This, with my own servants, will cost about half my first year's salary, so that although the amount appears large, my expenses will go a long way towards depriving the gingerbread of its gilt. At the worst, however, it is considerably better than my £200 a year in Sydney, and I have besides a very good chance of becoming independent in a few years, of which there was a very melancholy prospect at the former place. Any clerk in a good house may expect to be taken into partnership in course of time, provided he keeps moderately steady and has fair gumption. Mr. S. hinted at all sorts of good things which I might come in for, and in fact, although an undemonstrative man usually, he built for my inspection such a gorgeous "*Château dans Espagne*" that I felt my head beginning to turn. The firm is one of the oldest in China, and is highly respectable. There are three partners, two of whom are at home, three European clerks, one of whom is at home, and five Portuguese clerks, besides all the Chinese compradoris, assistants, office boys, &c., whose name is, as usual, legion. Their business is almost entirely one of shipping tea, silk, and cotton, and importing cotton goods, and as they object to receiving the consignment of either goods or ships, and the greater part of the shipments are made from Canton, Fee Chow, and Shanghai, there is not much snow made here, and a person not in the office would fancy they were not doing a large business. When I say, however, that they sometimes draw upon London at the rate of 300,000 dollars a month, you will see that the transactions are not small.

Hongkong is a rock about 20 miles in circumference; the town of Victoria, which is on the north-west side, is exactly like the Chinese paintings of it you may have seen in Sydney, and looks very well from the anchorage. The only decent street is Queen's Road, where ours and most of the other offices are situated. It runs parallel to the water, and is about three miles long, for some part of the way planted with trees on each side. The other streets are little better than lanes, although there are some very good houses in them. The Chinese live principally at the west end, but the owners of property have lately found out that Chinese tenements pay the best, and are running them up everywhere; so that in a short time the Celestials and Europeans will be well mixed up. The number of buildings in course of erection is quite surprising; but however grateful the eternal "click-click" of the stone cutters may be to the ears of those who have the interest of the colony at heart, I must confess that I am tired of hearing nothing else from daybreak to dark—Sundays as well as week days. The contractors are all Chinese, and keep their men at work all the week through; Europeans, however, have a certain amount of respect for Sunday, and very seldom go to their offices unless the mail closes on Monday. The appearance of the streets in Hongkong is very interesting to a foreigner; the population being 100,711, and the town certainly not covering more ground than Launceston, they are necessarily much crowded. The Chinese themselves are, of course, the prevailing feature, outnumbering all the others put together by at least forty to one. The lower orders wear loose trousers of blue cotton cloth, and sometimes a jacket of the same, but in summer they usually confine themselves to the trousers alone, shoes of straw tied round the ancle, and the whole surmounted by an immense round bamboo hat completely eclipsing the wearer. Their tails are generally twisted round their heads. The better orders, such as shopkeepers, and people employed by foreigners as indoor servants, &c., wear leggings of white or blue cotton over the loose trousers, a short black jumper, or else a long blue nightshirt affair, white stockings, and thick wooden shoes. Their tails hang down their backs in all their glory, and they either wear a little round skull-cap, or else go bareheaded. They always carry either a large fan or an umbrella—the former, when not in use, is thrust down their back. None of them have ever adopted any portion of European clothing, but dress now as in the days of the great Confucius. The women wear loose blue cotton trousers, short black or blue jumpers, and white stockings and slippers. They have no tails, but brush their hair off their foreheads and skewer it up behind. You seldom see any with little feet, as they are usually kept shut up, but those I have seen were about four inches long, and appeared to have been reduced to this size by bandaging the heel against the "tendon Achilles," and using a shoe which fits upon the point of the toes with a high heel; so you may fancy how pleasant it must be to walk upon. Besides these interesting creatures there is a fair sprinkling of English, French, Americans, Portuguese, Spaniards, Germans, Parsees, Hindoos, Malays, Negroes, Portuguese Chinese, Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics. The row is surprising (Chinese always speak in a high key), and must give one a very fair idea of what was said at the Tower of Babel when the masons struck work. The Europeans will not take the trouble to learn Chinese, nor the Chinese to learn correct English, the consequence is that a barbarous patois called "Pige on English" is current, which is the most villainous lingo ever compounded—*e.g.* "My wanchee one piecee book belong all the name write; you no savee where can get maskee, catchee Cheenie man chop chop makee show," which simply means, that I want a writing-book, which, in the event of the man to whom I am addressing myself not knowing where to get, he is to apply to some one else for the information—and which is very correct Pigeon English. I have commenced to learn Chinese from a very intelligent man, who comes to me every morning at seven o'clock, and gives me an hour's lesson. It is great drudgery, there being no grammar as in European languages: the consequence of which is that it is impossible to construct sentences out of detached words, and the sentences themselves have therefore to be committed to memory. There are only about 3500 words in common use, each of which bears several different meanings, according to the *tone* in which it is pronounced. The consequence is that the language is very poor in expression, and many words are of a compound character. The simple English word "week" is in Chinese rendered as "Lie pie yat ki"—literally, "polite worship one day"—meaning that it is a division of time used by foreigners, one day in which is the Sabbath; which I consider a decidedly round-about method of explanation, as well as slightly obscure.

I might write for a month about the Chinese without giving you much of an idea of their peculiarities, and will, therefore, confine myself to our own habits and customs. Our house is a nice one, with large and lofty rooms opening upon a balcony. We breakfast about nine, go to the office at ten, have tiffin at two, and dine at eight. Of course we have everything that can be got either to eat or drink; and claret, champagne, brandy, &c., are as plentiful as water. Each of us has a boy to wait upon us and keep our bedroom, &c., in order, and a chair with two bearers, which is always in attendance to carry us when we feel disposed. There is no doubt that China is a regular clerk's paradise; but every one complains of the place and the climate, and bewails his hard fate at being obliged to live in such "a —— place." Society here is rather "stuck up" and formal; for instance, if one clerk goes to dine at another clerk's house he is obliged to be in full dress, and the ladies are very particular about being called upon at proper intervals, and similar humbug. There is a club, to which every respectable man is supposed to belong, but which I have not had the courage to apply for admittance to yet, in consequence of doleful stories about men being blackballed on account of the colour of their hair or for some equally good reason, and being set aside in consequence. One of the clerks in the Oriental Bank was actually removed to Shanghai because he refused to join the club. The army matters very strong here, but does not appear to be thought so much of as those who are engaged in the worship of the "almighty dollar."

I shall be glad to hear how you are getting on in Sydney, and especially whether you have yet screwed your courage up to the proposing point with reference to a certain fair lady. My only information about the colonies has been gathered from an odd *Sydney Morning Herald* or *Argus* occasionally of ancient date, as none of my friends will know my address until next month. I wrote to the people at Mrs. B.'s last month, telling them to send up some luggage I left behind in their charge; two of them you will remember were very anxious to have my opinion as to the prospects of employment here, which I am afraid will disappoint them, but the longer I am here the more convinced I am that it is merely through a slice of luck that a person can get a situation, as every mail brings out a lot of young men with "undeniable testimonials." One good thing is that this circumstance has no effect upon the rate of salaries.

The weather is getting rather warm, although the thermometer is only 82 degrees in the shade. This temperature, however, is equal to 90 degrees in Sydney, the climate here being so much more damp and trying. We are obliged to use punkahs at meal-time, and to give up wearing cloth clothes.

I must apologise for the length of my letter, which shows plainly that the firm pays all our postage. If not I would have been ruined before now by the number of letters I have had to write since my arrival.

Trusting to hear from you soon, I am, my dear R——, yours very truly,

B.

THE PROPOSED FORTNIGHTLY MAIL TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA.

(*From the Argus.*)

APPARENTLY tired of waiting for the colonies to take sufficient interest in their own affairs to bestir themselves in a matter of such considerable importance, the Postmaster-General of England has at last himself commenced negociations for the establishment of a fortnightly postal service with Australia.

Intelligence was received by the last mail, as our readers are already aware, that, in reply to an application from the Post-office authorities as to the terms upon which they would be prepared to double the existing service between Sydney and Galle, the Peninsular and Orient Company had offered to undertake the extra work for an additional subsidy of £50,000 per annum, and to commence the double line with in six months of the acceptance of their proposal. This offer, as will be seen, is some £10,000 less than that which was made by the same company through their agent here towards the close of last year, the acceptance of which at the time was strongly urged upon the Ministry Government as being both reasonable in itself, and more advantageous in other respects than any other scheme which had been brought before us. By our prudence or our dilatoriness, whichever it may be called, on that occasion, we have thus gained a saving of £10,000 per annum; and having done so, we should wait no longer. Sufficient time will be lost in conducting the negociation as it is, for we presume that the usual course will be adopted in this as in other matters in which Imperial and colonial interests are both concerned. A despatch will be sent from the Colonial Office, containing the offer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, with such remarks on it as the Duke of Newcastle may think fit to offer. This will have to be replied to by the several colonial Governments to whom it is addressed, and as some of them are sure to stipulate for certain conditions to which the others will not agree, it is probable that a correspondence will ensue which may last for two years yet to come. Even supposing that the offer is accepted by return of post, it will yet take a year before the fortnightly line can be considered a *fait accompli*.

Under these circumstances, therefore, it is much to be desired that this colony, which, of all the Australian group, is by far the most largely interested in and the greatest contributor to the postal service with England, should take instant action in the matter. There is nothing to prevent the Government, even in the absence of official advices on the subject, expressing to the Colonial Office its hearty concurrence in any such scheme as that proposed, and its willingness to contribute our quota to the extra subsidy required. Strengthened by the support of the colony which of herself contributes more towards the maintenance of the mail service than all the others put together, the Imperial Government would at once close with the offer which has been made, and the end of the present year might see us in fortnightly communication with Europe.

The cost at which this great advantage might be secured is not only very small in itself, but exceptionally so as compared with that of other mail services on other lines. The total amount to be paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the fortnightly line will be £184,700 as against £134,700 for the present monthly service. In addition to this amount, the Indian Government claims £15,058 for conveyance of our mails between England and Galle, and supposing this sum to be doubled for a fortnightly service, the full expenditure for a fortnightly mail service to Australia would be £214,818; and this gives a mileage rate of 6s. 5¼d. per mile. Now, the West Indian colonies are also supplied with a fortnightly service by the Royal Mail Company, whose unsuccessful efforts to bolster up the late European and Australian Steam Company are, no doubt, in the recollection of our readers. For this service, the Royal Mail Company were last year receiving £269,243 per annum, reduced this year to £206,414. The first of these amounts shows a mileage rate of 13s. 5¾d., and the latter (the present contract) of 11s. 6d. per mile, a little less than double the rate asked for our far more costly service. The actual sum which would be taken from the revenue of Victoria is, when the cause for which it is to be appropriated is taken into consideration, trifling in the extreme. Setting aside the claim of the Indian Government, which is disallowed for the present—and which, at any rate, will not be admitted in its present shape—the amount for which Victoria would be responsible is £49,187. Of this sum, under the present arrangement of monthly mails, nearly £21,000 is recouped in postages on letters and newspapers yearly, and as it is but fair to suppose that this amount would be nearly doubled by the establishment of a fortnightly mail, it follows that less than £8000 a year would cover the cost to this colony of a postal service which would place her in regular communication twice a month with the mother country. Nor does the pecuniary argument in favour of the establishment of the additional line end here, for, as in all probability the amount which would be received in postage due, like the correspondence itself, would be nearly doubled, whilst the sum asked for its conveyance would be augmented but by a little more than one-third, the tax on the resources of the colony would be absolutely less for the support of a fortnightly, than it at present is for a monthly mail.

It is useless again to state the grounds on which more frequent communication with England is desirable, or to point out once more the manifold advantages which would accrue to us from it. As there are found all over the world contracters who glory in a "good fat war," and who care little if their country starves so long as they can amass a fortune, so there may be here some few speculators and capitalists who would rather that Victoria should remain the isolated colony, to which they would be the all in all, than that, from closer contact with the outer world, she should become better known and better visited. But these are but the rare exceptions, and although here and there a merchant may groan at the prospect of another mail day, or a bank manager shudder at his growing pile of correspondence, there are few men in Melbourne who will not rejoice at the prospect held out to us of being drawn nearer to the old country than we have ever been before, and of being, consequently, perhaps a little better appreciated than hitherto.

Again we urge the advisability of closing with this offer at once. It is cheap; it is the best, indeed the only practicable route; it is made by a company which, however much we may quarrel with it on other points, has kept its engagements faithfully; and, above all, it is immediately available.

INJURY TO THE LUCERNE CROP.—We understand that on some farms on the river bank in the neighbourhood of Narrowgut and Phœnix Park, the lucerne crop has been attacked by what is supposed to be an insect, though all the search that has hitherto been made has failed to detect the destructive agent. Whatever the cause may be, the effect is apparent enough, the young shoots being nipped off immediately they appear above ground; and so thoroughly has the crop been destroyed in some places that the only resource is to plough the land and sow again. Other crops in the same locality are unhurt, and in fact are in a flourishing condition.—*Maitland Mercury.*

The *Toowoomba Chronicle* of the 23rd instant states that Mr. Jackson the manager of the Joint Stock Bank at Warwick, died very suddenly on Saturday morning last. The deceased gentleman was much respected, and several of the Warwick gentlemen who were in Toowoomba at once started for their homes on the sad intelligence reaching them.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 30TH JULY.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-eight minutes past four o'clock.

CARRIERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL presented a petition signed by 200 residents in Bathurst and its neighbourhood, praying for the enactment of some law for the punishment of carriers, in order to put an end to the evils to which mercantile men and others are now subjected from the wilful failure of parties so employed to carry out the duties they undertake; and he moved that the petition be received.

Mr. ALLEN seconded the motion.

The petition was received.

SMOKY NUISANCE ABATEMENT BILL.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said, in the unavoidable absence of his hon. and learned friend Mr. Plunkett, he had to present a petition signed by some forty citizens—traders, shopkeepers, and others, residing in thickly populated neighbourhoods in Sydney, who represented that they had suffered, and were suffering still, from injuries inflicted on them by the smoke from furnaces of manufactories penetrating their premises, and injuring their property and deteriorating the value of the goods they had for sale; and they further stated that they believed the smoke was not only injurious to property, but also to physical health. He moved that the petition should be received.

Petition received.

CRIME STATISTICS.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that it was not without regret that he rose to propose the motion which stood in his name. He did so, however, from a sense of duty. He believed that there did now exist a state of things—an amount of crime which was most injurious to this colony, and which appeared to be increasing. The necessity for the present motion would have been avoided if any disposition had been shown by the Government to bring forward some stringent measure to put an end to this state of affairs and put an end to the evil which now affected every part of the colony; and which, as he had before said, appeared to be increasing up to the present moment. He would ask hon. members to look to the occurrences of the last three days, as reported in the telegrams of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Tuesday, 28th July, 1863.—Tass, Monday, 7 p.m. Last night, two hawkers, named Samuel Diamond and Morris Green, were stuck up about fourteen miles from Yass, by three armed men, and robbed of £437 and a number of watches and other jewellery.

Wednesday, 29th July, 1863.—Goulburn, Tuesday, 8 p.m. Mr. Chauncey, road superintendent, was stuck up on the Sydney road, a few miles below here, by an armed footpad; he threw £4 on the road, and, while the bushranger was securing the money, drove off, saving his other money and valuables. Two other robberies, near Richlands, are reported.—A £20 note of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, stolen from the Mudgee mail, was passed in town to-day.

And on the very day, Thursday, 30th July, 1863.—Singleton, Wednesday evening. The mail from Gunnedah to Murrurundi was robbed by a single bushranger, and all the letters and bags were burned.

The bushrangers acted with an impartiality which was certainly to be praised, and were to be heard of now in every district in the colony. There was an additional feature deserving of notice. They were not now content with robbing the mails, but they burnt the bags and letters. It was difficult to estimate the injury inflicted upon the public; mercantile classes suffered severely. Their credit was at stake, and they did not receive their remittances. He found that this evil was alluded to in an official report from the Postmaster-General, which was on the table of the House. The Postmaster-General said:—

I regret to state that the number of mail robberies has increased to an alarming extent during 1862, not have such robberies been centrated to any one part of the colony.

The loss to the public, and the inconvenience caused to the department by the perpetration of these robberies can hardly be overestimated.

One mailman was shot dead, and another wounded, whilst in the performance of their duties; and on some particular postal routes a discontinuation to tender for the conveyance of mails, owing to the prevalence of mail robberies, has been manifested.

It was obvious from this report that not only the department but the public at large suffered in another way. Parties aware of the danger to which mails and escorts were exposed were unwilling to come forward as contractors, and the public had consequently to pay a highly enhanced price for conveyance. These were most serious reckonings, and he was sure that his hon. and learned friend opposite would deplore them as much as he did, and would be as anxious as he was that some remedy should be afforded. He was sorry to find from what had appeared in reference to the proceedings in another place that erroneous statistics had been put forth, and these had been eagerly seized upon by the neighbouring colonies, and the consequence was that most disparaging statements were made against this colony. It was however to be remarked that in the neighbouring colonies there did not exist any such state of things. There were no such robberies of late in Victoria; nor in South Australia; nor in

in which the returns alluded to had been compiled. Circulars were recently forwarded to every Police Court in the country, desiring a return of all the offenders that had been committed in their particular districts during the last ten months. Some misunderstanding might possibly have arisen from the title being headed with the highest offences instead of the lowest. The police inspectors had made returns of every offence excepting those that were very trivial; a number of them being jumped together under one column. The heading of the column was "Manslaughter, offences against the person," &c., and he believed that some of the newspapers had only taken down the word "manslaughter," and, as a consequence, it appeared that all the offences reported were aggravated assaults, whereas a great many of them were only petty sessions cases. And under the column headed "murder," there were several cases of women taken up for what turned out to be concealment of birth. The returns were only police returns of the arrests that had been made. He did not believe that when the returns were thoroughly sifted, they would show that crime had much increased within the last few months. With regard to the cases that had occurred of prisoners escaping from gaol, he would observe that one of these cases was the escape from Bathurst gaol; that gaol was built in the old times, of old bricks, in the worst way, so that it was very easy for a few men with any kind of tool to pick a hole big enough to get themselves through in half an hour. He did not think that the Government were responsible for that state of things; but they had done all that they could to recapture the escaped prisoners, and to make the gaol more secure. With regard to the prevalence of cattle-stealing in the interior of this colony, it had always seemed to him that it was to some extent owing to the system that prevailed in the management of the cattle stations. Even in the richest cattle stations very loose ideas were current with regard to the rights of property; the young men employed there were accustomed to associate together and drive all the cattle they could find into the yards, and those that were under a certain age, and had not been branded, were branded, and were supposed to belong to the owner of the brand. The young men, seeing this month after year, asked themselves why they should not go "muggering," as they called it, on their own account, and drive a few of these cattle into the yards, and then sell them. Everyone knew that that was the way in which the young men on the cattle stations began their career of vice, and that they were led on to it by the loose way in which affairs were managed on the stations. This state of things was not to be met with upon the sheep stations. The herds did not take to these propensities. It was but natural that young men should entertain the most reckless disregard of the rights of property when they found by what means others had made large fortunes. What else could be expected from young men brought up in that way? That was one of the difficulties that the Government had to deal with. They felt that difficulty very strongly, and also felt that sympathy with the bushrangers was not confined to the neighbourhood of these depredations. After having done all they could towards the conviction and punishment of the escort robbers, they were not a little astonished to find that within twenty-four hours, nearly fourteen thousand signatures were obtained to a petition for a reprieve for a man who had been convicted of a most atrocious and cowardly attempt to murder. It was well known how the thing was managed; printed headings were distributed amongst the publicans, and commiseration was excited for the young man, who had not shown the slightest penitence. Whatever might have been the motive that induced that sort of commiseration, it must have been something like the feeling that prevailed upon the Weddin Mountains. The difficulty, therefore, that the Government had to meet was not merely with regard to the people who broke the law; but it was the existence, in a superior class, of the feeling that was manifested in the signing of that petition, and in other ways. There seemed to him to have been no particular reason for the sudden display of a feeling that was so exactly in accordance with the sympathy with the robbers that was manifested in the districts where the outrages were committed, and where no one came forward to endeavour to arrest the criminals. He trusted that in the measure for the consolidation of the criminal law now before the Council, such rules of punishment would be laid down as would have the effect of repressing these crimes.

Mr. KEMP said that when he, on the second day of the session, drew attention to this subject, he thought there was quite enough then to justify the Government in coming down to this House and asking for some measure with respect to the Weddin Mountains. There then was but a small population; many of them—most of them, perhaps, were in communication with the desperadoes who were keeping the country in a state of alarm. He was sorry that the Government saw nothing unusual in what had been going on for months past, but if the attempt at stoppage of the two main roads of the colony—namely, Bathurst and Goulburn—was not something unusual, he was at a loss to know what would be considered unusual. And, as to the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down saying that it was not the duty of the Attorney-General of a liberal Government to come down and propose coercive measures, he admitted that it had been considered by many that true liberality was usually found with that party calling itself Conservative; but however this might be, he did not expect to hear any such distinction set up when the question was the suppression of crime, such as that which now pervaded the colony. The statistics referred to were Mr. Cowper's statistics; that hon. gentleman had made a speech upon them; there was, he believed, no doubt—the hon. gentleman did not deny it—that the hon. gentleman had himself been deceived by these statistics; but this was not the fault of the newspapers; and Mr. Cowper had not thought the error he had given rise to of little importance, but, as they had been informed, had sent a telegram to England to say that the statistics were all wrong. It was all very well to say that the newspapers reported the same crimes over and over again, but those who watched the telegrams would not be deceived by second or third reports. No doubt the *Herald* to-morrow, or the day after, would give a detailed account of the crime reported in the telegram of to-day, but this would not be multiplying crimes—would not have the effect of misleading anyone, nor were the accounts published with any desire to aggravate the state of crime. The Attorney General, alluding to the Gunnedah robbery, suggested that this case might turn out to be very like the case of the gentleman who robbed himself. It might be so. It might be that the gentleman from the box stopped the mail instead of another of her Majesty's subjects on horseback, but whichever way it was, a great crime had been committed, the mail had been robbed, and the letters destroyed. It might possibly be a part of the system that the mailmen connived with the robbers, but still there was the crime from which society suffered, and which it was the duty of the Government to put down. It was no use barking the question, no one could pretend to forget the convict origin of the colony; it was too soon to pretend to forget it yet, and as principal cause of the agitation which took place some fifteen years ago against transportation was the contamination which our young men were suffering; and although we had consented to drop the subject, although any one who taunted another now with his former position, or as to the manner in which he came here, would be considered to be doing a discreditable act; yet, in considering a matter like this, they must not forget the source from which the colony sprang. He did not blame the new police, but he did blame editors of papers and gentlemen speaking in their places for much of what was said and felt against the police. He believed that in the present state of the colony—at this crisis—for it was a crisis—it was their duty rather to conceal it if they did know anything against the police; but what was the case? Day by day all sorts of aspersions were made; the police were held up, as if they were the greatest of criminals. The new police had only been in existence since March, 1862—and before that time the Burrangong riots had flooded the colony with blackguardism and crime. Yet now gentlemen in their places would read, and editors in their papers would publish letters, even from condemned criminals and their friends, in which officers of the police were held up as cowards and curs. It was this that lowered the police as a body in the eyes of the lower orders, and the report of what Mr. So-and-so had said in his place in Parliament had a much greater effect on the class of minds he referred to than any of their acts, especially when such sayings happened to be in accordance with their own wishes and feelings. For himself he believed that no effectual step would be put to the present fearful state of crime, until the Executive obtained the power to proclaim certain districts, and gave to the police stationed in such districts greater powers than they had by the common law.

Sir W. MANNING said he had not intended to speak on this question, but desiring to suggest some verbal amendments in the first clause of the resolution, he should take the opportunity of making a few observations on the general subject. The amendments he proposed would be, first, to introduce the word "severally" before "murders, burglaries, robberies," &c., so that the return might be made under each head, and thus render impossible such an error as it was said had occurred in returns used elsewhere; and at the end of the same clause he would add the words, "and showing the locality in which each offence was committed." Having this information they would see whether any particular measures were required for particular districts. With respect to the general question, no doubt the Government had great difficulties to contend with arising from the character of the population in remote parts of the colony, away from all means of education, far removed from the influences of society, and above all, from the morbid sympathy evinced for criminals, where people ought to know better. Another difficulty too was, the having a new police, not that they had given rise to crime, but because the rogues and vagabonds of the country had taken advantage of the change, and had become more daring. He thought, however, that there had been some errors in the administration of the system. He remembered when he went to Maitland the first circuit after the introduction of the new police, he looked around for the old chief constable, for some old familiar face, but they were all gone, all had been removed to different localities, and the country was deprived of the security it derived from the knowledge of persons of localities, possessed by those who had been so removed. This was a great evil in his opinion. He had been informed, too, he did not know how correctly, that the new police adhered too rigidly to their uniform and accoutrements—that new policemen would not ride the roads without their swords clanging at their sides; it was in fact, to give notice to marauders to be off. There might be an advantage in separating the police from the rest of the community by means of arms and accoutrements, in large towns or cities such as Sydney, but in districts infested by bushrangers he thought it desirable that there should be as little as possible in outward appearance to enable the bushranger to discover friends from enemies. The Attorney General would have them believe that the Government had done all that could be done, and that no legislation would avail; but were they to stand still and permit the present state of things to go on. *If they did nothing they might rely upon it that* endurance would have an end, the people would take the law into their own hands, and proceed to measures by which the country would be ridded of the pests now existing. They knew that it was not very long since that it very nearly came to this: that persons who had constituted themselves a sort of vigilance committee, were nearly hanging a man they had taken for some supposed offence. Such a state of things was not to be endured. But much as they must deplore the forming of such associations to put down crime in this way, the time would come when they would be looked on as the less evil of the two. And if the Legislature did not apply a remedy, society would rid itself of the villains that were preying upon it by means of vigilance committees. If vigilance committees could relieve society while the Government failed, there could only be one conclusion, namely, that the law was insufficient, or that it was imperfectly carried out. The hon. Attorney-General alluded to horse-stealing and cattle-stealing, and attributed malpractices to the squatters. The honorable gentleman, from his limited experience in the matter, had done great injustice to the gentlemen he had referred to. Any one hearing his speech, or reading it in the newspaper, would understand that these gentlemen would not hesitate to brand cattle, whether their own or not, and appropriate them to their own use. Now that there might be, and were, cases of this kind, nearly all of them must know, but the statement could not be applied to the whole class. No doubt there was a difference between cattle-holders and sheep-holders—but the reason was that sheep were always under control, and did not offer the temptation that cattle did. What the Attorney-General alluded to, however, no doubt, was the practice which prevailed when the stock on a number of stations were got together—the steckmen of the several owners being present—if a calf was too old to be mothered to a cow, or the mother could not be discovered, it was the practice to brand the calf as the produce of a cow on the station on which it was found. This was a general practice, and there was no dishonesty in it; and it was much better that this should be done than to have cattle unbranded for ever, and roaming all over the country without any owner at all. He did not believe that the crime which at present existed could be referred to any such cause. He would rather attribute it to the enormous temptations to crime that were held out. One felt hardly able to answer for one's own honesty if similarly brought up, and how poor human nature would bear the temptation of £5000 or £6000, the proceeds of half an hour, while a whole life's toil would not accumulate so much. However, if the temptation was great, society required that the punishment of those who yielded to it should be great in proportion. With respect to flogging, he agreed that it was a mode of punishment which it was most desirable to avoid; but he would not go the length to say that under no possible circumstances would he have recourse to it; and if bushrangers were to be held to be heroes, then they must destroy the heroism attached to bushranging by tying the bushranger to the cart's tail. If no other way could be found than degradation, then degradation must be had resort to. If our gaols were so undesirable for the purpose—if they were looked upon as homes by criminals—if the warders and others employed were regarded by them only as servants to attend on them—if our gaols inspired only such feelings as these, then society must adopt other means. If imprisonment would not deter from robbery, and flogging would, then recourse must be had to flogging; but he did hope that neither this notion of heroism nor the insufficiency of imprisonment would drive them to this last resource of the law. With respect to the observations on the state of our gaols, it was to be regretted that they should be called for, but the state of things was very different here from the mother country. There a prisoner could be conveyed speedily from one county gaol to another; here you might have to march a prisoner three hundred miles—he could not march on for ever—and if lock-ups, and watchhouses, and gaols were insecure, then the prisoner should be kept on the chain. No doubt it was undesirable; but if there were no other way of keeping prisoners safely they should be kept on the chain at night and in the gaols as well as while travelling on the roads. Society must be protected, and it would be far better that the laws should be severe than that the present state of crime should go unchecked. He would now, if necessary, propose his amendments, or they might be put as part of the original motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON willingly acceded to this, as he thought the amendments decided improvements.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained that he did not at *all intend to reflect on squatters, as supposed.*

Mr. CAMPBELL said so many topics had been introduced, that he felt called upon to reply to some of them. He thought it the duty of the Government to see that the police did their duty, and they were to blame if they did not. He opposed the Police Bill; he did not think it would work well, and it had not. He did not believe that there were any of these robberies before the new police; but he knew that good and valuable officers were removed and new ones sent, and this was one great cause of crime. The police, too, was taken entirely out of the hands of magistrates: they were told that the magistrates were not fit to have such control; but if this was so, whose was the fault but the Government, who made improper appointments. He attributed a great deal, too, to free selection. Free selectors sat down—their houses were their castles, the police could not enter, and to this and to the change in the police are attributed all the robbery and crime that prevailed. Thus it was in the Weddin Mountains, where the free selectors harboured those who brought them their ill-gotten gains. As to the six natives for murder, he believed though there were six yet there was only one murder. He did not believe that there was a proneness to murder amongst natives. He believed free selection was at the root of the evil. As to the sympathy—the fourteen thousand signatures,—his sympathy was this, that one man should be hung and the others spared; if the Government had determined all should suffer he should not have interfered; but it was still his opinion that all should have suffered equally, or all been spared. He was opposed to any return to the system of flogging, the effects of which he had witnessed in years gone by. He admitted that the proposal to flog had put a stop to garotting, and if he thought it would put an end to crime here he might assent to it, but he did not believe it; and he thought they should first get an efficient police. The crime now prevailing would have a most disastrous effect wherever the accounts went. The crime had not spread to the neighbouring colonies yet; but when driven out of New South Wales they would go elsewhere. He thought there must be something which the Government had not yet got hold of, but to which this debate might direct their attention.

Mr. TOWNS had not intended to say any thing on this question, but some few weeks ago, when Mr. Kemp brought forward the subject, he had expressed his opinions, which had not been at all fairly represented by the Press. He had made use of the term a "whining cry for mercy," which had been taken hold of, but what he had said before and after it had not been reported. He had asked "had the murderers then alluded to shown any mercy when they waylaid the unfortunate men they attacked and fired at? What cared they how many widows and orphans they made? And when the country was in such a state that a Judge was compelled to remove his Court because he could not get a verdict on the clearest evidence—and when the Government had at length brought home guilt to the guilty he said, "Though God forbid that he should refuse mercy where it could be extended, he did think that the cry for mercy raised was a whining cry." He did not think the new police were to blame, they had not yet had a fair trial. With respect to the present state of the country there would come an end to all forbearance. God forbid, indeed, that he should say that Lynch Law was justifiable, although we had seen it in some new countries where its operations had been advantageous, but there corruption came from a part of the Bench from which we had no cause to fear it here. He did not believe in flogging; they might whip babes and sucklings in crime, but for hardened villains there was nothing but the halter. He would say as they used to say of old, "Give him rope for one and soap for six." He was not favourable to capital punishment, but where it was necessary he would not allow any mawkish feeling or quirk to interfere with his sense of duty, and he believed that nothing but capital punishment would put an end to the state of things that now existed. He thought a great deal too much had been made of this matter of the statistics. If there was an error it would have been better to let it die out. His chief object in rising had been to set himself right with respect to the unhallowed expression which had been so much held up, and he now wished success to the motion.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON should offer no lengthened remarks in reply, as the motion was not opposed; and he was obliged to his hon. and learned friend, Sir W. Manning, for his amendments, as they were an improvement, and made the resolution much more clear than it was before. The hon. member repeated his objections to flogging, as tending only to make men more desperate, and likely, if introduced as a punishment for robbery, to lead to dreadful murders. He alluded to the enormous amount for police—£360,000; for gaols, £45,000, with the addition of the cost of the criminal courts throughout the colony, and this for the repression of crime in a population of 369,000 souls. He was glad to find that some of his friends like himself were indisposed to blame the new police, and he believed that under the present and indefatigable Inspector-General the force would soon be placed on a most satisfactory footing. With reference to the statistics he had not relied upon newspaper reports, but had quoted from the *Argus* which quoted the statistics of the first Minister of the Crown. He could now was, to obtain reliable statistics which might form the basis of legislation, for, however unpalatable it might be to a liberal Government, the Government would be compelled to act, and it would be most disgraceful to any Government to allow the present state of things to continue. If it had occurred in the dark days as they were called, in the time of the Government of which he had the honour to be a member, that Government would have been compelled by the people to act; and now that they had manhood suffrage, free selection before survey, abolition of State-aid, and other measures tending so much to morality and good order, now that they had all those blessings he hoped the same Government would confer on them another measure to restore the peace of the country and that character which was now so severely suffering.

The PRESIDENT then put the question, "That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a return showing,—1. The numbers respectively of murders, burglaries, robberies, and attacks on persons or property with arms or violence reported to the police authorities since the 1st January, 1862; distinguishing the mail and escort robberies or attacks, and showing the locality in which each offence was committed. 2. The number of such crimes in which the perpetrators have been apprehended and brought to justice; or are still at large. 3. The number of the same in which the guilty parties have been convicted, and the sentences passed upon them. 4. The description and value of property of every kind reported to have been so lost, and the amount subsequently recovered. 5. The number of prisoners who have escaped from gaols, or watch-houses, or when under escort; and the number that have since been apprehended. 6. The number and amount of rewards offered for the apprehension of any perpetrators of crimes during the same period, and the several sums so paid, and still liable to be claimed. 7. The number of constables or other persons charged or prosecuted for escapes, with the results in each case."

Carried.

WOLLONGONG AND KIAMA.

The PRESIDENT communicated two messages from the Assembly, conveying the Wollongong Harbour Tonnage Dues, and the Kiama Harbour Tonnage Dues Suspension Bills.

The bills were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Council adjourned at 7 p.m., until Wednesday next, at 4 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, JULY 30TH.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past three o'clock.

GUNNING AND BURROWA ROAD.

Dr. LANG asked the Secretary for Lands, "When will the Government be prepared to carry out the proposed repairs on the minor road from Gunning to Burrowa?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said the expenditure of money granted for the repairs of the road was delayed until the course which it would ultimately take had been determined by survey. The field work had been completed, and plans might be inspected daily.

DISTRICT COURT AT BATHURST.

Mr. DRIVER asked the Colonial Secretary, "1. Are the Government aware that, with only one court-house in the town of Bathurst, Judge Cary has fixed the 14th day of September next for holding the District Court there, at which time the sittings of the Supreme Court for the trial of causes will be held? 2. Will any steps be taken by the Government to alter the date of the *September sittings of* the said District Court?"

Mr. COWPER said it was not impossible that the sittings of the Supreme Court would be closed by the 14th and in that case no inconvenience would be occasioned. He would, however, communicate with Mr. Judge Cary; and, to obviate such an inconvenience, if it was likely to occur, it might be found necessary to adjourn his Court.

ROAD OVERSEERS.

Mr. DANGAR asked the Secretary for Lands, "1. The number of men each road overseer has to superintend and watch, under the directions of Mr. Superintendent Keele and his assistants? 2. Where the overseers are stationed, and the names of those appointed, and the districts for the nineteen working overseers?"

Mr. ROBERTSON was understood to say he was not yet prepared with the particulars necessary to answer this question, and he requested the hon. member to ask it again to-morrow or the day after.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Mr. DALGLEISH asked the Colonial Secretary, "If there are not daily and weekly charge sheets made out at every police station in the colony and forwarded to the Central Police Office, where they were available, to furnish the materials of the criminal statistics laid upon the table of this House by the Colonial Secretary?"

Mr. COWPER said, as soon as practicable after the introduction of the new police system, printed charge books were supplied to be kept at each lock-up in the colony, to contain the name and other particulars respecting every prisoner arrested; a copy of the entries each week being transcribed upon the daily report furnished to each superintendent, and by him transmitted to the Inspector-General. Such returns were not available to furnish the materials for the statistics referred to, as it was not possible to bring the books into general use for some months after the new system commenced, 1st March, 1862, the date from which a return of apprehensions, &c., commenced; and further even from the date at which the lock-up returns were perfect, it would occupy several months' close attention to prepare statistics therefrom, and they only gave the result of cases before petty sessions.

MESSAGE.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council intimating that leave had been given for the attendance of the Hon. Sir William Manning before the select committee on Miss Kelly's case.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DALGLEISH begged leave to call attention to what he considered to be, in some respects, a breach of the privileges of the House, although the Speaker might not rule it to be so. In answer to a question put to the Secretary for Works relative to certain tenders for supplying locomotives, he (Mr. Dalgleish) received an answer which to the best of his remembrance was different from that printed in the papers of the House, and this view was supported by the answers as reported in the daily papers. The answer as given in the *Herald* was, he believed, the correct answer. In order to ascertain for certainty whether the answer which appeared upon the paper was correct or not, he begged to move that the short-hand writer be called to the bar of the House to produce his notes, and give evidence. The answer, as reported in the *Herald*, stated that the purport of the letter of Mr. Williams (which had been omitted from the return) was that "Mr. Williams did not want to have anything more to do with it." (That was Mr. Fowler's tender.) Now this part of the hon. member's answer was altogether omitted from the answer as stated in our votes and proceedings. Here there was no reference to the purport of the letter; but he believed the hon. Secretary for Works did state what the purport was. (Mr. ARNOLD: "I did.") Then the answer had not been returned to the House as the hon. member gave it, and not in accordance with the Standing Order that no alteration in answers should be made.

Mr. SADLEIR seconded the motion.

Mr. ARNOLD did not feel called upon to express any opinion as to the Sessional Order, but he might state what was the practice. He had on several occasions been invited by the Clerk of the House to correct any answer he (Mr. Arnold) had given to questions from hon. members, and yesterday he was called upon to reply to a question asked by the hon. member (Mr. Dalgleish). He (Mr Arnold) had found that a letter had been omitted from a return laid upon the table, and in answering the hon. member's question, he took occasion to make an explanation of the circumstances connected with the omission of that letter. That explanation, however, was really no part of the answer. But he had thought he was entitled to make that explanation why the letter was not included in the return, the reason given being that it was addressed to him (Mr. Arnold), and not, according to the usual practice, to the Under-Secretary for Public Works. Those letters, received by him (Mr. Arnold), having reference to official matters were, as a rule, forwarded at once for record; but this letter was one referring to a matter finally settled and requiring no answer; and it remained upon the table until the return called for by the hon. member had been furnished from the office. In revising the answer taken down by the short-hand writer, he (Mr. Arnold) stated that it was not necessary to say what was the purport of that letter, as he would produce the letter to-morrow, and have it appended to the other documents. On reading the last paragraph of this letter (he now produced), the House would see that he was right in what he said as to its purport.

Mr PIDDINGTON said the mere important point in this matter was the withholding of any portion of correspondence, the production of which had been ordered by the House. Surely a letter referring to a public tender addressed to the hon. member in his public capacity, was not such a one as he was entitled to withhold. [Mr ARNOLD: I explained that the omission was accidental and owing to the letter not having gone into the records of the office when the return was made.] He (Mr. Piddington) considered that no one could imagine for a moment that this was a private letter, the writer referring to certain proceedings of the department, and expressing great disappointment at the treatment he had received. Mr. Williams, in this letter, stated that he had been prepared to deposit £5000 as security, when Mr. Fowler's tender was accepted, and within the time allowed; and complained that, although his address was given, no communication was sent him with regard to his offer to give this guarantee. The letter was certainly a part of the official correspondence of the department, and ought to have been produced as part of the return in question.

Mr. ARNOLD said he thought the hon member had attacked him unfairly, when he knew that he (Mr. Arnold) had not the opportunity of replying fully. There would be an investigation and then the facts would come out.

Mr. SPEAKER made a remark which was inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. ARNOLD said the hon. member had attributed unfair dealing in this matter. Now he (Mr. Arnold) denied that he had ever said that the letter was a private one or that it should not be included in the returns, or that he had intended not to place it upon the table of the House. He denied moreover that he was an exception, as stated by the hon. member. What he did give was an explanation of the circumstances under which the letter was omitted from the returns furnished to the House. The returns were prepared by the official clerk, who took them from all the correspondence, and this letter not having been received into the office in the usual way, was not recorded, and hence was not furnished with the other returns. The reason why he had not ordered it to be recorded was because it related to a matter that was settled, and hence did not appear to require recording. As to the quotation from the letter, he had produced the whole of it for the perusal of hon. members.

Mr. DANGAR said letters that were sent to the Minister for Works never had any replies sent to them; and it came to his knowledge—

Mr SPEAKER said he did not think the discussion should take so wide a range.

Mr. DANGAR said he thought the letter should be placed with the others in the returns, and printed.

Mr. GARRETT said the hon. member who had brought forward this motion seemed to forget that the questions were not considered complete until they were revised; and the Minister who gave the answer was allowed up to five o'clock on the following day, and that time, in the present case, had not yet arrived. If hon members turned to the business paper they would see that the word "revise" was printed on it in a conspicuous place. He thought, therefore, that it was not competent for the hon. member to complain of the record of the answer until the time allowed to the Minister for Works for revision had expired.

Mr. ROTTON said he apprehended that the object of the hon. member in moving this motion was to find out why the answer had been altered; and the hon. Minister for Works having given that answer, he did not see why the time of the House should be further occupied with this matter. (Mr. DALGLEISH: Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. FORSTER said he did not think the Minister had given an explanation, but an admission that part of the answer had been omitted from the record. He thought it would be as well if the question was settled by some expression of opinion from the Chair. If the answers were afterwards to be altered at the discretion of the Minister, he did not see of what use it was to have a short-hand writer to take down the answers. He thought the House had a right to have these answers in their integrity, but if the Minister was allowed to put his own versions upon the records he could entirely alter the purport of the answer.

Mr. LUCAS said he could not understand the use of calling the Minister to the table to answer a question if he was allowed till five o'clock the next day to alter it. He understood, when the question was under discussion, that the Minister would bring the written answers to the House, and hand them over to the short-hand writer. There were some questions that required an immediate and decisive answer—such for instance when a debate on the subject of the question was pending; but under the present arrangement the Minister could turn round the next day and say "that was not the answer I gave," or "it was the answer I gave then, but not the answer I am prepared to give now." The House knew that these answers were not prepared by the Ministers but by their subordinates, and he thought the answers should be brought to the House in writing and handed over to the short-hand writer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SPEAKER said, if the House wished to lay down any more precise rule than it had done, it would be for the House to do so; but at the time the sessional order was passed he indicated to the House, apparently with the general consent of hon members, the course which would be taken in order to carry that sessional order into effect, which it appeared to him would be attended with some difficulty, and required a good deal of allowance from all sides of the House. The House did not require that the answers should be given in writing, or it would be unnecessary for the short-hand writer to be present if it were the case. But as it was at the time stated that Ministers would not hold themselves responsible for the answers unless they had ample opportunity to correct them, he intimated to the House that the Ministers should be allowed that opportunity. He considered what the House required was that it should have on its records the answers by which the Ministers were willing to be bound, and unless the Ministers had full opportunity to correct their answers they would not consider themselves bound by them. In the present case the answer was taken down by the short-hand writer, and the words were struck out by the Minister for Works in accordance with the opportunity for correction which he possessed. If the House desired that the answers taken down *verbatim* by the short-hand writer should be published *verbatim* on the records, it would be necessary to supplement the sessional order by another to that effect. In the meantime his duty was to take such measures as would in his opinion best carry out the resolution of the House, and he had done what he thought was in accordance with the desire of the House, and until the House decided otherwise he should follow this course.

Mr. DALGLEISH said he did not wish the motion put to the House after the expression of opinion just given by the Speaker. The sessional order was rendered necessary because answers were given derogatory to the Ministers and to the House; but if the Ministers were allowed up to five o'clock on the following day to correct them then he maintained that the *spirit of the order* had not been carried out. There was not one word in the sessional order about the short-hand writer; his services had been called in for convenience, at the recommendation of the Speaker or the Clerk of the House. He maintained that the answers should be given in writing, and filed by the Clerk of the House. After the ruling of the Speaker it would be an insult to ask the House to adopt the motion, and therefore he begged to withdraw it.

The motion was then withdrawn by consent of the House.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented and received:—

By Mr. W. FORSTER, from Mr. Cook, formerly a stipendiary magistrate at the Upper Williams, complaining of having been dismissed without compensation, and praying redress.

By Mr. FAUCETT, from the Roman Catholic Archbishop and clergy of Sydney, against the Public Education Bill.

PAPERS, &c.

Mr. COWPER laid on the table correspondence between the Government and the Denominational Board of Education relative to the dismissal of Mr. Wotherspoon from his post as school teacher at Canberra.

Mr ARNOLD laid on the table copy of letter of Mr. Williams, in continuation of correspondence laid before the House last week. Ordered to be printed.

WOLLONGONG TONNAGE DUES.

The bill for further postponing the levy of tonnage dues at Wollongong was, on the motion of Mr. SMART, read a third time and passed.

KIAMA TONNAGE DUES.

The bill for further postponing the levy of tonnage dues at Kiama was, on the motion of Mr. SMART, read a third time and passed.

EDUCATION BILL.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Bill to promote Elementary Education.

Clause 8:—

"Notwithstanding any regulation as aforesaid touching fees for the attendance of pupils the Board may at their discretion reduce or remit the fee and waive any payment for the attendance of any pupil in any public school Provided that sufficient evidence be afforded to them of the inability of such pupil or of such parents or relatives of such pupil to pay the fee in whole or in part."

Mr. LUCAS moved that all the words in this clause after the word "pupils," be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the following words:—"No child between five and fourteen years of age whose parents or guardians shall neglect to pay the usual school fees shall be refused admission as a pupil in any public school, but shall receive the same attention from the teacher, and be placed on a perfect equality with all other pupils who may be attending any school to which it is desired that such child shall be admitted."

The question was put that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause.

Mr. WILSON said that there was more importance in the matter of this amendment than might be at first supposed. For himself he desired to state his opinion that a system of payment by capitation—at so much for every scholar—would be found not to work well. There would be reason to fear that, under such a system of payment, the schoolmaster would be disposed to think more of the number of his scholars than of their proficiency. He was for giving the schoolmasters good salaries in such a manner as to make them secure from any secondary considerations in the worthy discharge of their duties.

Mr. PIDDINGTON confessed he could not see the force of the objection urged by the hon. member for the Southern Gold-fields. It must be remembered that the measure was, above all, a bill to provide for the education of the poorer classes—for those classes which at present were not properly educated. It was for the children of the lower classes that these schools were particularly designed—not for the children of the middle classes. For his part he did not care one jot about the education of the middle classes, as compared with those of the lower and now less generally educated classes. It was, in his opinion, a matter of the utmost importance that the lower strata of society here should, for the future, be educated so as to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of life. The amendment of the hon. member for Canterbury did not go to the extent of doing away with school fees; it only proposed specially to recognise the necessity that there was that every child should be educated whether its parents would not or could not pay for its education.

Mr. COWPER agreed with much that had fallen from hon. members who had just addressed the committee, but hoped that they would see the bearing of such an amendment as this. It would be impossible for a schoolmaster to know what his income was if this clause, and those others framed thereon, were altered as now proposed. The schoolmaster's income ought to be wholly independent of the school fees; but the school fees ought, nevertheless, to be payable where they could be readily given. If the necessity for the payment of school fees were not insisted upon, where they could be paid, a large proportion of the fees now handed over to the school fund would be no longer forthcoming. He had no doubt but that there would be a large falling off in this respect if the arrangement for the reception of school fees were to be thus broken in upon.

Captain MORIARTY said that the system under this bill was to be a general one—a system for the poor as much as the rich. Fees had been insisted upon in the schools under both existing systems. It had come to his knowledge that a boy had been sent back from the Fort-street School because he did not happen to have a shilling in his pocket. The lad was naturally indignant and disgusted, so much so that he was, at his request, removed to another school.

Mr. CALDWELL said that the weekly fee was not now insisted upon.

Captain MORIARTY said he was glad to hear it. He should feel himself bound to vote for the amendment.

Mr RAPER contended that this vote of money was made for the children of the poor whose parents could not pay for their education. He said that parents with large families could not afford to pay this fee of a shilling a week, therefore he trusted that some provision would be made for these children.

Mr. HOLT thought it would be better to abolish fees altogether, because if one child paid fees and the other did not he would be looked upon as a pauper. If hon. members would adopt the 12th clause, prepared by the hon. member (Mr Lucas), there would be no necessity to refer to fees at all. No doubt this clause, if carried out, would cost £200,000 to the country for education. It would, however, exclude the children of the wealthy, which he should be glad to see, for the wealthy classes were well able to pay for the education of their children, and he hoped hon members would not make this a bill to provide for their education. He thought, before agreeing to this clause, they should pass some of the other clauses first, but he would be prepared to vote for the amendment were to be carried. He therefore suggested that the clause should be postponed. The masters ought to have an interest, not in turning scholars away, but in seeking them out and increasing their numbers.

Dr. LANG thought this was a point in which it was absolutely necessary to leave a large amount of discretion to the Board; and in his opinion he was confident that it would be injurious for this House to introduce in this colony the dangerous system of abolishing all fees. They could have absolutely free schools, similar to those they had in Scotland; but the principle of exacting fees was, he contended, highly advantageous for the parent who paid them.

Mr. LUCAS said the hon. member had said they should have free schools as well as paid schools, but he said let them have free schools first, and the hon. member might then bring in a bill for paid schools. He contended, that on his amendment depended the fact whether 50,000 children attended school or not. He could prove this by statistics, and he said that the hon. member (Mr. Wilson) when he mentioned his amendment to him, said who could oppose it, and yet he was now in favour of paid schools. He maintained that the children who went to schools and did not pay their fees were treated as paupers, and no care was taken about their instruction. In fact there were no free schools, and at most of the schools they would not receive the children unless they paid their fees. [Mr. CALDWELL: They do.] He could prove it; and mentioned several instances where children whose parents had not paid the fees were refused at the school they wished to go to. The children would not be received at any school free unless they went and said they were paupers; but he said they ought not to be subjected to this humiliation, but should go as a right, because they contributed as much as any person, indirectly, to the revenue of the country. The total amount of fees received under the present system was only £26,000; and was it for this small sum that they were to deprive at least 50,000 children of the blessings of education? The hon. and learned member, although he objected to free schools, was willing that large sums of the public money should be voted for colleges, for the education of ten or twelve persons. He was opposed to this expenditure, and considered that it would be much better to expend a large sum on the general education of the children of the colony where parents could not educate them. The Colonial Secretary did not mind asking for a large sum to carry out his system of police, and he maintained that half the present cost of the police would be sufficient, if the children were educated in the manner he had suggested. He hoped the House would carry the amendment, because he believed that it would save thousands of their fellow creatures from ignominy and crime and from an ignominious death. He said, educate the people, and he did not fear for religion, because, if they were educated, they would seek after the great truths, which they could not learn if they were not educated. He believed that nine-tenths of the people were in favour of free education, and would have held a public meeting on this subject, but as he had told many of them that he thought the Colonial Secretary would agree to his amendment, which he believed would meet their views, they did not take this course.

Mr. CALDWELL thought every hon member of the House was as anxious to promote the interests of education as the hon. member who had just sat down, but they wished to ascertain the best way in which to secure the end in view. The hon. member for Canterbury thought that the establishment of free schools was the only method to obtain that end. The Rev. Dr. Chalmers had, in his day, taken great interest in the education of the people, but he did not throw his schools open without charge. Every child who entered had to pay a certain amount of money. He had acted on the principle that what the people received free and without any effort of their own, they did not appreciate. He had laid it down as the duty of parents to educate their children, and that the expenses for that purpose should be with them a matter of calculation and self-sacrifice if need be. He (Mr. Caldwell) maintained that unless this were the case, parents would not educate their children, although the school might be free. He denied that children had been turned away from their present schools. [Mr. LUCAS: "I named three schools."] Then the hon gentleman had not been doing his duty to his neighbourhood if he knew that such were the fact, and had not interfered to prevent such a course. Had he lodged a complaint with the local Board the matter would have been remedied. If parents applied to the local Boards they would obtain an order for the admission of their children, and those children would receive all the attention bestowed on other pupils. The clause as it stood met the case fully, because it contemplated the establishment not merely of a central Board, but of local Boards also. The schools would never answer without local Boards, and the Board referred to in the clause must mean a local Board. (Cries of "No.") It was as much the duty of parents to educate as to clothe and feed their children. He admitted it was the duty of the State to see that children had within their reach the means of education, but it would not be creditable to the House to pass a clause which would enable parents who were willing and able to pay for the education of their children to send them to school free of charge. Every reasonable arrangement should be made to enable children to obtain the advantages of education, but it was another thing to do away with fees altogether. If this clause were passed as it stood, those children who could not pay would be admitted free, and receive equal benefits and attention to those who did pay. The Rev. Dr. Steel told him on his way to the House to-day, that he had given an order for the free admission of twenty or thirty children into his school, but that those children were very irregular in their attendence, and that their parents did not seem to take an interest in the education of their children. He (Mr. Caldwell) believed that many of those who said they could not pay for the education of the children spent a larger sum in rum and brandy than would be sufficient for that purpose. He would support the clause as it now stood.

Mr. LOVE thought that if parents took no interest in the education of their children when they could send them free, they would take still less interest in it when they had to pay. The Board would not admit children free to their schools unless they proved that they were paupers. And there was such a feeling on the part of the parents that they would suffer their children to grow up untaught rather than make such an admission. He concurred with the amendment.

Mr. WILSON denied that he had promised to support Mr. Lucas' amendment, and pointed out that on the occasion of the second reading he spoke against that amendment. He also denied that any child had ever been refused admission into any National school on account of his poverty. The system proposed was, in his opinion, highly objectionable, because its effect would be to take away the feeling of responsibility. He would rather see the schools free at once than that the House should agree to the amendment of the hon member for Canterbury.

Mr. LUCAS, in reply to a remark by Mr. Wilson, stated that when that hon. member's attention was called to his (Mr. Lucas's) amendment in the 8th clause, he said "no one can object to that amendment."

Mr. DALGLEISH held it to be an imperative duty to see that the poor of the community had an opportunity of having their children educated, but no necessity could be shown why free education should be given to those whose parents

it. And he was quite willing to see the scale of charges increased according to the means of those who sent their children to school, because there was no doubt that the rich would take advantage of these schools in the interior if they were properly conducted. But that was no argument for remitting fees. If it were true that those who had much should pay much, so, by a parity of reason, those also who had little should pay a little. He hoped the present amendment would be lost, and that the committee would accept the amendments which he would then propose.

Mr. LUCAS said England was the last place to go to for a good system of education. Whilst in New South Wales one fourth of the people about the age of twenty years could neither read nor write; in those places where education was free, all except two out of every hundred could read, write, and cipher. We should have three classes of education here according to the idea of the hon. and rev. member, schools for paupers, schools for the middle class, and the Grammar School and the University for the tiptop class. We ought to provide now for the prevention of any schoolmaster from turning away any children who did not pay the fees. In all the New England States of America the low schools were free; Russia provided free education for her people, in fact nearly every country but England and her colonies gave free education. If we had two classes of scholars, one free and the other not free, it would be more injurious even than doing away with State-education altogether. The question was not whether parents could pay for the education of their children, but whether they did so; and if they were able and did not pay, that was no reason why the fault should be visited upon the children. He believed the House did not represent the opinions of the people on this question. He believed the people were by a large majority in favour of free education, and he for one would join any respectable minority in taking such steps with regard to the Estimates as would force the House to go before the country upon this and the State-aid question. Indeed, he believed they were much nearer a dissolution than some hon members supposed. If a fee was exacted, however small, fully one half of the children in the country would not receive education. He hoped the Colonial Secretary would not break faith with him (Mr. Lucas) after having last night stated that he would accept this amendment.

Mr. ALLEN said that whilst the hon. and learned member for East Maitland deprecated eleemosynary education, he supported this bill, which had the object of promoting it. The State ought to take care that a large portion of the community did not grow up so destitute of education that they would become dangerous to its welfare; and members of the community should be educated in order that they might understand their duties and obligations in the State. In educating them, it should not be done in such a way as to destroy their self-esteem—as would be the case if those who could not pay the fees were brought into contact with those who did pay them. He thought the two systems at present in existence had worked remarkably well. With regard to the Denominational schools, it was complained that the fees were not paid; and with regard to the National schools, it was said the large proportion of free scholars acted as a bar to the prosperity of these schools; but yet hon. members who urged this were for perpetuating it in this measure. The abolition of all fees was the only way to remedy this evil, and he should approve of a system of paying teachers in proportion to the number of scholars in their schools, by which means an emulation would be created. It was argued that they might as well feed and clothe the poor as give them free education; but that, he maintained, was an entirely different question. But if this were granted, it would be the duty of the State to feed and educate the children of the rich as well as the children of the poor. [Attention was here called to the state of the committee, but a quorum was made.] The hon. gentleman argued that in the matter of education every member of the State should be placed on an equal footing. He should vote for the amendment, and in doing so he would endeavour to give it practical effect by insisting upon the principle that all were free and equal. If some children were made to pay for their education and others were given it free, he contended that the self-esteem of the latter would be violated.

Mr. DALGLEISH said he felt that he had done wrong in voting for the second reading of this bill. They had been the whole of the evening debating the principle of the bill; the hon. the Colonial Secretary having introduced it in such a skeleton form that there was not one principle clearly set forth in it, except that the education should be secular. It had been stated that the Colonial Secretary had promised to vote for the amendment of the hon. member for Canterbury; but he had since altered his opinion, and expressed an intention of dividing the committee upon it. It was rather remarkable that the hon. gentleman had altered his opinion so suddenly. He (Mr. Dalgleish), however, in the present state of the committee—hon. members having gone to some ball—he should feel it his duty to prevent the committee from dividing upon the question, and therefore, he begged to move, "that the chairman do now leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day week."

Mr. COWPER said the hon. member, with other hon. members, had himself to blame for the thin attendance; he and others by their speeches having driven hon members out of the House. He saw no reason for adjourning the matter; but the hon. member was desirous of having it adjourned, because he could see that he would be defeated. He thought the House had discussed the subject *ad nauseam*. As to the bill being a skeleton bill, he believed it was introduced in a shape that commanded a larger majority than it would in any other form. The Government agreed in the opinion that it was the duty of the State to educate the children, and that those who could not pay for it should be educated without; but they did not think that because they wished to provide education free to those who could not pay for it, therefore they should provide it free to those who could. He should divide the committee, and vote for his original clause.

Mr. MORIARTY said in regard to the complaint that but few hon. members were present, they would not remain to listen to repetitions of speeches that had been previously delivered. It was not surprising that hon. members should be weary of listening to certain hon. members who could not express themselves in tolerable English. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He had not, however, deserted his post, although he was going to a ball. (Laughter.)

Mr. SADLEIR said it seemed strange to him that after provision had been made in the bill for the payment of school fees, they should have tacked on to it the amendment now proposed. It seemed to him that the House was prepared to doubt the integrity of the commissioner. He believed that education would be more valued if it were paid for.

Mr. REDMAN said the discussion had been so long and dreary, and the speeches so interminable, that one was almost obliged to speak to keep himself awake.

Mr. DALGLEISH: You have only just come in.

Mr. REDMAN: You have been asleep. (Laughter.) It appeared to him that hon. members came to the House without having made up their minds upon the question, and hence the long and dreary debate. The first object should be to give the children a good education. It was not the rich or the poor, but the children that were to be considered. There were many who with full means cared little whether their children were educated or not, and it was to provide for the children of such parents that education should be gratuitous. He would even go further, and make education in such cases compulsory. There might be some few families in this colony who could not send their children to school, but those instances were very rare, and scarcely required to be particularly legislated for. It was education that was all-important, and hon. members ought to endeavour to sink their minor objections, and join together in producing such a bill as would be a benefit to the country.

Mr. MORRICE did not altogether agree with this bill, although he had voted for the second reading, his object in so doing being solely for the purpose of giving hon. members an opportunity of so amending it in committee as to meet the views of the colony at large. He had been connected with schools under both the National and Denominational systems, and his experience went to show that the reason why the poor persons in this colony would not send their children to school now was that they disliked to confess themselves paupers. For this reason he thought that education should be altogether free, so as to prevent any disagreeable feeling on this head.

Mr. DANGAR said that when so many young men in the colony were growing up in ignorance that led them into crime, it was time for the House to take some steps towards putting an end to the present state of things and bringing the ameliorating influence of education to bear upon these persons. From his personal observation of the working of schools in his own district, he was able to state as a fact that parents would not send their children to any school where they had to pay any school fee whatever.

After some few further observations from Mr. REDMAN,

Mr. DALGLEISH complained that the hon. the Chief Secretary had, on the previous evening, promised to accept the amendment of the hon. member for Canterbury, but he had now declared that it was his intention to abide by his own bill. The inference was that the hon. member must have ascertained that his bill would not be supported if it were made such a general system as would altogether supersede those at present in existence. This must have been the reason why the clause had not been discussed this evening. The hon member at the head of the Government had chosen to take the course he had indicated, simply because he had been assured from a convenient quarter that he had been secured in a majority sufficient to enable him to carry the clause in its integrity. The hon. member had promised one thing one day, and had broken that promise the next. The effect of the clause in its integrity would be to make the central Board sit in judgment on the circumstances of the parents as to whether they could pay for the education of their children or not. The hon. member had yesterday accepted the amendments of the hon. member for Canterbury, (Mr. COWPER: I deny it.) Did the hon. member attempt to deny that? He had intimated his intention to accept the honorable member for Canterbury's amendments. (Mr. COWPER: Not to abandon the clause.) The honorable member had not acted as became one occupying the position which he did in that House. The bill was a measure of grave importance to the country, and he (Mr. Dalgleish) felt it his duty to see that the public interests were upheld, whatever course it might suit the hon. Chief Secretary to take in reference to this bill. The hon. member for Scone had likened him to a judge summing up a case, and had gone out of his way to reprove him. All that he could say was that the admonition reminded him of the reproof administered to Balaam. The Hon. members could draw their own inferences as to whether there was in this case a prophet or an ass. Hon. members had no right to legislate so as to make every schoolmaster an officer of the Government.

Mr. ALEXANDER thought the House had to do with a question almost beyond legislation. No doubt those who could procure the small stipend required would pay the fees; but it was in reference to the lower and more ignorant class they had to deal, and he thought there should be the greatest inducement offered to the poorer classes to send their children to school. The great difficulty was in inducing the poorer part of the community to take an interest in the education of their children. He should, under present circumstances, if the matter went to a division, feel more inclined to vote for the amendment of the hon. member for East Maitland. He thought if this bill passed, hon. members might do a good service by going among the people of the city and inducing the poorer classes to send their children to school.

The question to report progress was put and negatived on a division of 20 to 8.

The question was then put on the omission of the words "the Board may" after the word "pupil" in the second line, to make way for the amendments indicated.

It was, however, determined on the following division, that the words proposed to be omitted should stand part of the question:—

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Alexander	Mr. Caldwell
Smart	Rusden	Haworth
Robertson	Burdekin	Terry
Arnold	Wilson	Close
Gray	Eckford	Garrett
Macpherson	Leary	Cunneen
Gordon	Dr. Lang	Bell
Darvall	Mr. Rotton	Cowper, jun.
Weekes	Mate	Tellers.

Noes, 22.

Mr. Holt	Mr. Tighe	Captain Moriarty
Lucas	Driver	Mr. Redman
Raper	Dalgleish	Sutherland
Egan	W. Forster	Dangar
Stewart	Sadleir	Allen
Hannell	Morrice	Hart
Piddington	Love	Tellers.
E. Forster.	Eagar	

Mr. DARVALL moved, as an amendment, the omission of all the words after the words "the Board may," with a view of inserting the following words—"where it is expedient or necessary permit the reduction or remission of school fees."

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the country would learn from this division that there were twenty-six members who were opposed to the children of the poor entering these schools free. He did not wish to set one class against another; but he said it was a gross injustice when they taxed all the people alike, that they should refuse the admission of the children of any class in the colony. He denied that it was right that Parliament should give to this Board the power of reducing or remitting the school fees. He contended they were to provide for the education of the poor and not of the rich, and he was surprised that the hon. member should propose to raise the fees of those who could afford 3s. 6d. a-week in order to make a profit out of the transaction. He said, let the rich take care of themselves; but let them legislate so that the poor would be certain to reap the advantages of education. He objected to this amendment, and the graduated scale proposed by the hon. member, and did not believe the House would assent to this bill becoming law if gratuitous education were inserted in it.

Mr. W. FORSTER thought the hon. member was inconsistent in his conduct. He contended that the amendment which had been negatived was a violation of the principles contained in the bill, and maintained that under this bill the Government had the power of making this a Denominational system if they pleased. Those who assented to the second reading of this bill had voted for this principle, therefore he was surprised to see so large a minority voting now against this clause. As he, however, had opposed the second reading, he was glad to see the hon. member now voted with him.

Mr. LUCAS charged the hon. Colonial Secretary with having broken faith with regard to his amendment, and if he had not promised to support it he would certainly have objected to the second reading of the bill. He thought the bill was worthless now they had rejected his amendment, and he would therefore do all he could to get rid of it as soon as he could.

Mr. GARRETT maintained that this bill threw the schools open to all the children in the colony, and it was all clap-trap to say that they could not be admitted free. And if the bill was to provide free education in the way suggested by the hon. member (Mr. Lucas) it would make these schools charity schools.

Mr. DALGLEISH and Mr. HARPUR opposed the amendment.

Mr. MACPHERSON thought it the right of every member of the community to obtain education for his children, but the right was no stronger than his right to obtain food for them if he had it not; and in each case it was incumbent upon him to show that he could not pay for it himself.

Mr. ALLEN said the hon. member forgot that these schools were to be supported from funds contributed by the people, and they could not be beggars in seeking to obtain means taken from their own pockets. We should take hold of the free system, which the people of America had found so useful and valuable a system, under which every child in the State had a right to education, and had not to supplicate as a pauper for a share of that education which the people generally paid for.

Dr. LANG said a person in this community had no more right to education from the State than food and clothing from the State.

Mr. HOLT was astonished to hear this view expressed by the hon. and rev. member. No one could dispute that if a person could not pay for the education of his children to be instructed in his duties to the State of which he formed a part, the State should step in and do it for him. This was acknowledged in the most despotic Governments. In a country like this where we had universal suffrage and trial by jury, and the whole power was in the hands of the people, surely they were entitled to education at the hands of the State if that was their only means of obtaining it. He hoped the bill would be thrown out and another introduced, as it was absolutely necessary to provide education for those who could not provide it for themselves.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought it was late in the day for the hon. and rev. member to deny the right of the people to education by the State, when the hon member voted for the second reading of this bill. If we had a bill to provide food and clothing for the people out of the general revenue, surely the hon. member would not refuse a share to one portion of the people.

Dr. LANG explained that there was nothing in this bill to establish the position that any individual had a right to education from the State. It was rather a matter of public policy than of right.

Mr. REDMAN concurred in thinking that the people had no abstract right to education at the hands of the State, but it was a principle of justice, and a matter of expediency. Seeing the length to which this debate had proceeded, he thought it time to think of adjournment, and he begged to move that the Chairman leave the chair, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. STEWART spoke in favour of the adjournment.

Mr. ROTTON opposed the adjournment on the ground that nothing had been done.

Mr. HOLT also thought the Committee should come to a decision, seeing that the subject had been fully discussed.

Mr. W. B. ALLEN thought the Committee ought to report progress, on the ground that the amendment of the honorable member for Canterbury was a most important one—so important in fact that he should not care a button for the bill if it were rejected—and should be fully discussed. The hon. member quoted from a work upon the schools of America in support of free schools, and in support of the argument against some children being admitted to schools free, and others required to pay.

Mr. LUCAS also quoted from a work on education in America, and stated at some length the system of education in operation in the State of New York, to show that the hon. member for West Sydney (Dr. Lang) was under a misapprehension in making the statement he had upon the system pursued in America.

Dr. LANG said his statement still held good, that in those States where education was free it was less valued and less availed of than it was in those States where it was paid for.

Mr. REDMAN again spoke on the question, expressing regret that the House had fixed the term of office of the Board at five years. He maintained that the Board would be entirely irresponsible, and that Parliament would have no power whatever over them.

Mr. STEWART would rather have the systems of education now in operation in the colony continued than adopt that now proposed, if he thought it would delay a system of education for the great bulk of the people.

Dr. LANG said, rather than he would have the present systems continued, he would adopt the system of free schools.

Mr. DALGLEISH again spoke at length upon the general question, and contended that the committee ought to report progress.

The motion for reporting progress was put, and negatived on division by a majority of 27 to 9.

Mr. DALGLEISH then moved that the Chairman leave the chair, pointing out that it was not likely that when the division was so close as twenty-two to twenty-six, it was not likely that so large a minority would allow themselves to be coerced. He and others would take every means that the forms of Parliament allowed to prevent this bill from being passed.

The motion was put, and negatived on division by a majority of 29 to 9.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, and on a division of 22 to 14, the House resumed, and progress was reported.

Mr. COWPER moved that leave be given to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. DALGLEISH moved as an amendment that leave be given to sit again this day month.

The House divided on the question, that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. W. Forster	Mr. Sadleir
Smart	Haworth	Mate
Arnold	Holt	Raper
Burdekin	Wilson	Sutherland
Leary	Cowper, jun.	Eckford
Gordon	Windeyer	Driver
Rotton	Garrett	Alexander
Allen	Rusden	Stewart
Dr. Lang	Caldwell	Bell
Mr. Cunneen	Morrice	Macpherson
		Tellers.

Noes, 5.

Mr. Piddington	Mr. Lucas	Tellers.
Dalgleish	Close	
E. Forster		

The House adjourned, on a division of 29 to 4, at twenty-four minutes to two o'clock, until three o'clock the same day.

PAIRS.—The following gentlemen paired off on Mr. Lucas' amendment in the 8th clause of the Education Bill:—Mr. Harpur (for) with Mr. Holroyd (against); Mr. Love (for) with Mr. Weekes (against).

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Oxenbridge, for Shanghai.
Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Agnes Jessie, for Launceston; Adieu, for Mauritius; Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane; Hibernia, Spray, for Otago.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 30.

Hibernia, ship, 551 tons, Captain Whitfield, for Otago. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Rustebury, and 8 in the steerage.

Balclutha (s.), 500 tons, Captain Brown, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mr. Rutherford, Mr. A. Brodelak, Mr. D. James, Mr. R. M. M'Donald, and 13 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 30.

Catherine Agnes, Lavina, Village Belle, Atlantic, Albion, J. Paton, Hercules, Otago, Mountain Maid, Comet, from Newcastle, with 575 tons coal, 174 bags maize, 18 bales straw, 100 dozen oranges, 1 box eggs, 10 cases tobacco; Rhodedick Ibn, Harriet, Black Diamond, Storm King, Commerce, from Richmond River, with 265,000 feet cedar; Elizabeth, from the Hawkesbury, with 880 bushels maize, 2 coops poultry, 8 cases eggs, 2 hides; William and Ann, from Shellharbour, with 62 kegs butter, 40 bags corn, 25 bags bran, 3 cases eggs, 12 hides, 3 coops fowls; Exchange, from Jervis Bay, with 17,000 feet timber, 15 pairs shafts, 350 felloes, 300 spokes, 100 sheets bark; Village Maid, from Lake Macquarie, with 38,000 shingles, 48 packages fish; Coonabara (s.), from Morpeth, with 43 bales wool, 153 bales hay, 50 bags maize, 80 bags potatoes, 45 boxes soap, 6 coops poultry, 19 cases eggs, 36 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 30.

Atlantic, Catherine Agnes, Lavina, Hercules, Village Belle, for Newcastle; Contest, for the Hawkesbury; Wanderer, for Brisbane Water; George, for Bulli; Liberty, for Tweed River; Catherine, for Wollongong; Guiding Star, for Manning River; William and Ann, for Shellharbour; Diamantina (s.), for Manning River; Susannah, for Paterson River.

EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

Hibernia, for Shanghai: 720 tons coal, W. H. Whitfield.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Adieu, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR OTAGO.—By the Spray, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Hibernia, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Express, this day at 6 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR GLADSTONE AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Eagle (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Transatlantic, on Monday, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered outwards, July 30: Express, schooner, 192 tons, Captain Munford, for Nicobar Islands; Clarence (s.), 360 tons, Captain Coote, for Brisbane; Novelty, barque, 276 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland; Mehari, barque, 274 tons, Captain Lepetre, for Pitopauolaki; Agnes, schooner, 104 tons, Captain Starrich, for New Caledonia; City of Melbourne (s.), 1006 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne; Harriet, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Robertson, for Adelaide; Alice Cameron, barque, 460 tons, Captain Barron, for Adelaide.

The Diamantina (s.), from Manning River, crossed the bar at 4.45 p.m. on the 29th, and arrived at the Company's Wharf, Sydney, at 9 a.m. on the following day. She brings as passengers Mrs. Flett, Messrs. Still, Allen and son, Cameron, Master Gibson. Cargo: 30 bags wheat, 391 bags maize, 200 bags lime, 15 sides 5 bags bacon, 48 cases eggs, 4 hides, 45 pigs, 1 horse, 19 bags oysters, and sundries.

The fine big Royal Exchange will be sold this day, at half-past twelve o'clock, by Messrs. W. Dean and Co., at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—As the next mail will probably bring us the result of the contest between the Australian champion, R. Green, and R. Chambers, the Thames champion, it will no doubt prove interesting to many of our readers to be made acquainted with the course over which the race is pulled, we have therefore given a description of the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, as described in the *Illustrated Sporting News*, of April 18, 1863:—"Although the course on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, is as familiar to London oarsmen as the course from the High Level to Scotswood Bridge is to rowers on the Tyne, yet as there will be many, even amongst our sporting readers, who have not seen the London course, it may lead to the clear understanding of the report of the race if we give a short description of the route over which the men pulled for the championship. The Thames, at Putney, is about 250 or 300 yards wide at high water, and is usually calm, placid, and lake-like. The river is here spanned by two bridges, scarcely a hundred yards apart; the one nearest London is a wooden viaduct supported by piles, leaving only from ten to twelve feet between each pair for boats to pass through on their way up the river. In the centre of the bridge, however, a single span is about double that width, to allow of the free passage of steamboats. From this bridge the boats start for their voyage to Mortlake, the distance being about four miles three furlongs. A great number of large steamboats usually congregate on the river above this bridge, and render the scene so busy and so bustling, though not quite so black, as a similar assembling of the craft above the High Level at Newcastle. The other bridge, at Putney, is a single arch of iron, constructed chiefly for the purpose of conducting over the Thames a supply of water from the Lambeth Waterworks. From these places the Thames takes a winding and serpentine course through rural suburbs and extensive meads to the end of the course. On the left, or Surrey side, in front of the iron bridge just alluded to, stands the large and handsome inn, called Bell's Tavern, held by the noted sculler Harry Kelly, and on the shore, below the tavern, there is usually to be seen a number of clean and smart wager boats and pleasure boats for hire. For about 150 yards further up, on the same side, more waterside taverns, including the Star and Garter, and others of less note, present their fronts to the Thames. On the right bank, or Middlesex side, aristocratic residences and pretty villas, with well kept lawns, are seen at intervals throughout the deep green foliage of trees and the bending twigs of the willow bushes. The course is nearly straight for the first half mile, when a bend arises on the Middlesex side at a point called Craven Cottage. It is this bend which renders the toss for choice of water in a race on the Thames more than usually important, for whoever gains the choice takes the Middlesex side, and then by "hugging" the shore saves considerable ground in rounding this point. The turn is a long one, but when the boats get fairly round the men find themselves on the broad and smooth surface of the Long Reach, where, however, a peculiarity in the course of the side renders it necessary for them to shape their course accordingly. The banks about here are perfectly open and free from houses; the plain on the left is known as Barnes Common. Skirting this common the Thames runs in the form of a horse-shoe, and there is always a strong breeze playing on the river, through which, as a cannie man from the north, who accompanied us over the course, remarked, "Bob wont like a fash." Promising, that the river continues its windings, the next point of note is an island on the Middlesex side, opposite to Chiswick, and known locally as Chiswick Eyot. This island is not unlike the Meadows Island in the Tyne, but it does not boast a "Countess of Coventry," the resort of "draughtsmen," who get "stout" for pulling excursions. About this place the boat-racers who have hitherto rowed on the Middlesex side cross to the Surrey side and row up to Hammersmith Bridge, which is two miles from the start. This bridge is a watermark upon the first arrival at which of the respective men many place bets usually depend. The structure is an iron suspension bridge of great strength and beautiful design, and it takes a very wide stretch between the supporting pillars. Above bridge the houses of Hammersmith village are grouped on the right bank; but here the waterman invariably inclines well to the Surrey shore, in order to get closely round the sharp turn. There is no landmark on the shore to that long expanse of water from this to Barnes; but it may be remarked that the Thames here is narrower than at Putney, and is about the width of the Tyne at Clasper's boat-house, at Newcastle. The first point of note in the village of Barnes is the white-washed front of the spacious Bull's Head Tavern, the head-quarters of Everson, kept by Mr. Pankhurst. Passing this house, we row along by the side of the lovely village, and pass Wilcox's White Hart Inn, another clean and spacious house of entertainment. A hundred yards further the boats arrive under the Barnes Bridge of the South Western Railway, and they have then completed three miles and a half of the course. Beyond this the ship at Mortlake, opposite which the race terminates, appears in sight. It is a towered and turreted little inn, and has a somewhat romantic appearance. The country around is quite rural; but owing to the narrow and bending course of the river the end of the race is not usually seen to advantage. A boat moored in the middle of the river serves as the winning post."

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

July 29.—Rainbow (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.—Hebe, brig, Bone, for Nelson, with 280 tons coal.
July 29.—Agnes Jessie, schooner, M'Kinley, for Launceston, with 320 tons coal.
July 29.—Rainbow (s.), for Richmond River.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 29.—Jane.
July 30.—Gratia.

HOBART TOWN.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.—Highlander, brig, 196 tons, Captain Boor, for Sydney. Passengers—Misses Brownell (2), Mrs. and Master Dickenson, Miss Shoobridge, Miss Boor, Mr. Moor, Mr. Legg, Mr. and Mrs. Macgiel, Mr. Terkinson, and 8 in the steerage. Cargo—281 bags potatoes, 288 bales hay, 95 packages jam, 602 packages fruit, 95 bags onions, 17,000 feet timber, 1500 palings.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

July 6.—Freak, from Sydney.
July 7.—St. Dunstan, from Newcastle; Sarah, from Sydney.
July 8.—Susannah Booth, from Sydney.
July 14.—Kate Swanton, from Newcastle.
July 15.—Dart, from Sydney; City of Newcastle, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Brisk, 95, Leonard, for Sydney.
July 8.—Esperanza, 372, Brothers, for Newcastle: 34 cases tobacco, 62 cases lime juice.

The brig Dart, of and from Sydney, brings a general cargo, but principally consisting of maize. She sailed on the 25th, and had very heavy weather. Lost one of two horses on board.—*Otago Times*, July 16th.

WRECK OF THE BRIG FANNY A. GARRIQUES IN PALLISER BAY.—We regret to have to record the wreck of this vessel, which took place in Palliser Bay on the morning of Tuesday, the 30th June, when on her voyage from Otago to this port. The Fanny A. Garriques, Captain Hanson, left Port Chalmers on the 24th June with a fresh breeze from the South. On Sunday, June 28th, at noon, off the Kai Koroa, she encountered a strong gale from due south, with very thick weather, ran the ship till 6 p.m., when she was hove-to with her head to the eastward; at 11 p.m. ran again until 7 a.m. on the 29th, when the weather cleared up a little; at 8 a.m. hove-to again with her head to the westward, and at 1 p.m. saw the land on the lee bow, wore ship and kept her eastward, thinking to clear Cape Palliser, but the strong current took the vessel in; about six o'clock on the morning of the 30th Captain Hanson saw the land close a-head, when he endeavoured to wear ship, but she struck. She now lies on the rocks about 200 yards from the beach, about seven miles inside Cape Palliser. The crew lowered a boat, but she filled, and Captain Hanson got into her for the purpose of bailing her out when a heavy sea washed him overboard, and he swam for the shore, but was washed against the rocks and was unfortunately drowned. His body was picked up on Thursday last, about three and a half miles from the scene of the wreck; it was quite naked, with the exception of the wristbands of his shirt and a handkerchief round his waist; the body was interred near the place where it was found. The crew stuck by the wreck until nine o'clock at night, when one of their number swam ashore with a line, which he made fast to the shore, by which means the remainder got safe to land. The crew were there for two days before any person saw them, although only a short distance from Mr. Charles Pharazyn's house, owing to the thick weather, they being hemmed in between two creeks which they could not cross. On Thursday morning one of Mr. Pharazyn's shepherds saw the wreck, when he informed Mr. Pharazyn, who immediately went down to the scene, and when he saw the position of the men, he supplied them with food, which he conveyed across the creek in a waterproof bag. Mr. Pharazyn and Mr. Robert Russell behaved very kindly to the crew, doing everything in their power for their comfort, and the chief officer and crew wish to return their sincere thanks to them for their kindness. The crew arrived in town last night, having been delayed by the swollen state of the rivers. The vessel now lies on the rocks with her masts standing, but her stern is all stove in and everything washed out of her. We understand that she is the property of G. S. O'Halloran, Esq., of this town, but we have not heard whether she was insured or not.—*Wellington Spectator*, July 8.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JULY 30.

7 cases grindery, 5 barrels pegs, 1 hogshead lasts, Wyatt, Brothers
1 case books, Rev. S. Rabone
37 tons iron, 2 cases cutlery, 2 rolls netting, 54 packages hardware, 1 vice, Iredale and Co.
120 cases calatures, Gilfillan and Co.
10 cases woollens, J. B. Tickle
76 kegs nails, W. Wood
1 case stationery, A. Park
3 cases guns, G. Whitfield
135 cases oilstores, 25 packages provisions, G. Griffiths
2 cases books, Tract Society
2 cases woollens, J. Hollis
2 cases woollens, E. Millett
1 case ship materials, M. Crossman
1 case twine, Fraser and Co.
2 cases spice, 15 cases oil, D. Matton
5 packages boots, B. Cocks
1 box toys, A. S. Webster
2 cases hats, 2 cases slops, 2 cases fancy goods, 1 case stationery, F. E. Oliver
600 bags wheat, 200 bags flour, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.
28 cases salt, W. Love and Son
4 cases thread, 102 trunks boots, Saddington and Sons
8 cases stays, W. Long
7 cases hats, R. Gray
1 case stationery, Australian Joint Stock Bank
18 packages paper, 1 case combs, J. F. M'Donald
40 tons flour, 3500 bushels wheat, N. Caston
1 case opera glasses, A. Blau
34 packages provisions, H. Tin
1 box plate, Tucker and Co.
200 boxes oil, 5 packages lamps, Stanford and Co.
568 packages provisions, 62 bags rice, Ah Teak
5 boiler plates, P. N. Russell and Co.
80 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
50 cases arrowroot, 32 cases vinegar, S. A. Joseph
12 cases confectionery, 45 casks oatmeal, 6 cases vestas, Watkins and Leigh
26 kegs paint, 100 cases oil, 1 case varnish, W. Renny
1 case stationery, J. Sands
3 bales millboards, 9 bales paper, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
7 trunks boots, T. and W. Bennett
7 pianos, W. J. Johnson and Co.
1 case books, W. J. Anderson
16 cases millinery, 25 cases drapery, Farmer and Painter
1 case seeds, F. Fentiman
1 bale blankets, 36 cases jams, 10 cases slops, 4 casks seeds, 2 bales calico, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
140 tons potatoes, J. M'Kanny
76 cases books, 2 cases stationery, 1 case instruments, 1 case brushes, J. Dugald and Co.
1 case stationery, Gordon and Gotch
4 cases fancy goods, 1 safe, Levi and Seligman
7 tanks, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.
26 cases drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
4 pianos, Wilkie, Kivy, and Co.
4 chests opium, 2 bales tobacco, G. Boggis
8 packages boots, 2 bales blankets, Hyam and Co.
2 cases opium, Allan, Street, and Norton
1 case leather, 75 packages boots, E. Vickery
9 bales canvas, 3 bale twine, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
27 packages grindery, 2 bales woollens, Alderson and Sons
13 cases glass, Foster and Co.
1 case concertinas, W. Saber
1 hogshead 10 quarter-casks brandy, M. Baar and Co.
46 bags pepper, Berzin, M'Entyre, and Co.
2 cases cigars, W. H. Aldis
75 tuns oil, Captain Fisher
1 case medicine, J. Bell
8 packages photographic materials, T. S. Glaister
1 case leather, 10 cases ironmongery, 23 packages saddlery, 1 case bagatelle boards, Butler, Brothers, and Co.
1 case photographic materials, W. Leipoldt
4 cases drapery, 3 cases hats, Young, Lark, and Co.
80 tons flour, 100 bags bran, H. H. Beauchamp
4 packages boots, W. H. Watson
30 boxes oil stores, 1 case cutlery, G. Modini
4 cases combs, 1 case stationery, Myers and Solomon
300 cases oysters, J. Simmons
18 cases boots, Rossiter and Lazarus
8 packages billiard tables, W. Dean and Co.
217 bales hay, Mellson and Black
972 staves, Threlkeld, and Co.
3 cases drapery, Smith and Etheridge
8 bales canvas, 4 bales twine, W. H. Eldred
12 cases saddlery, 275 cases oil stores, 16 cases engravings, A. and E. A. Levy
20 bags walnuts, 58 bags potatoes, M. Lawless
37 packages drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
50 chests 906 half-chests, 600 boxes tea, 49 boxes tobacco, R. Towns and Co.
40 boxes candles, 40 boxes soap, L. Stypman
13 boxes cassia, C. J. Muller and Co.

DUTY PAID.

30 packages tea, J. Muller
20 cases bitters, Stanford and Co.
50 hogsheads beer, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
6 tons sugar, Allan, Street, and Norton
300 cases porter, Rossiter and Lazarus
60 hogsheads ale, Young, Lark, and Co.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Lattitude, 33°51.41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.—Swan, for Launceston; Bengal, for Otago; Sydney, Griffiths, for Newcastle; Aldinga (s.), for Adelaide; Keera (s.), for Port Albert.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

July 29.—Samson (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

July 29.—Urara (s.), for Maryborough.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JULY 30, 9 A.M.

Brisbane ...	Calm. Fine.	Bar. 30·242. Ther. 54°
Tenterfield ...	W. Fine.	
Armidale ...	W. Fine.	
Tamworth ...	E.S.E. Fine, cold.	
Grafton ...	N.W. Fine.	
Murrurundi ...	W. Fine.	
Newcastle ...	W. Cold, fine, clear.	Bar. 30·246. Ther. 52°
Mudgee ...	Calm. Fine.	
Bathurst ...	W.S.W. Fine, frosty.	Bar. 27·986. Ther. 48°
Forbes ...	Calm. Fine.	
Young ...	Calm.	
Goulburn ...	Calm. Frosty.	Bar. 28·10. Ther. 43°
Braidwood ...	W. Cloudy.	
Yass ...	Calm. Very frosty.	
Gundagai ...	W. Fine.	
Wagga Wagga ...	Calm. Fine.	
Deniliquin ...	N.E. Fine, clear.	Bar. 29·968. Ther. 53.
Rankin ...	S.W. Fine.	
Albury ...	Calm. Cold, foggy.	Bar. 29·643. Ther. 48°
Queanbeyan ...	N. Cloudy, squally.	Bar. 29·94. Ther. 52°
Cape Schank ...	N. Fresh, cloudy, fine.	Bar. 29·50. Ther. 52°
Portland Bay ...	N.W. Very fine.	Bar. 30·10. Ther. 58.
South Head ...	S.W. Cloudy.	
Sydney ...	W.N.W. Cloudy.	Bar. 30·152. Ther. 44·7.
Wollongong ...	Calm. Fine.	
Kiama ...	S.W. Fine.	

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 30.	8.30 a.m.	W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	N.E.	Light and clear.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. JULY 30TH, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane ..	30·242	58°	...	...	...	...	...	Calm.	0	4
Newcastle..	30·246	52°	48·5	46·5	68°	41°	...	W.	2	
Bathurst ...	27·986	48°	29°	30°	57°	22°	...	W.S.W.	0	2
Goulburn...	28·10	48°	36°	31°	57°	26°	...	Calm.	...	
Albury ...	29·643	48°	49°	47°	68°	34°	...	Calm.	0	6
Deniliquin.	29·968	53°	45°	22°	61°	23°	...	N.E.	1	7

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

July 30.—Brisbane, fine; Newcastle, cold, fine, and clear; Bathurst, fine, frosty; Goulburn, frosty

We hope that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL will not delay the bill which he has promised, to put an end to proceedings which are disgraceful to a civilised country. The case of Lord ELPHINSTONE is nothing compared with the attempt to destroy a man's liberty and reputation by such a mockery of justice as we have seen in New South Wales.

THE Post Office establishment is still very far from being a self-sustaining department. The expenditure outruns the income by £25,000 a-year, exclusive of the £20,000 per annum paid as our share of the ocean mail subsidy. This drain upon the general revenue must be set down as part of the cost of government. It would be impossible to do without a post-office system. No private speculators would take the business in hand, even if they were allowed. They might, indeed, make a profit by maintaining communication between the metropolis and a few of the chief inland towns, but all the scattered parts of the country would be neglected. It is difficult to overrate the value of an efficient postal service which connects the remotest settlement in the interior with the metropolis and with every other part of the colony. It is valuable for mercantile, official, and domestic uses, and though it costs something it is a luxury we could not afford to do without. In an old country like Great Britain, where the population is dense, a large revenue may be derived from the establishment, but in a young country, where the population is scattered, and where a few letters have to be carried a great many miles, it is unavoidable that the expenditure should be in excess of the income. The Commissioners who were appointed to investigate the affairs of the department made some suggestions for the purpose of increasing the revenue, the chief of which were—charging for the carriage of newspapers and increasing the postage for letters carried long distances into the country. Those changes would probably result in some nett increase of revenue, but they would diminish the value of the department to the public generally, and the bulk of the people would probably prefer that matters should remain as they are, than that such changes should be introduced. At the same time it is doubtless desirable, as a general principle, that every department which subserves the public convenience should as far as possible be self-supporting, provided that result could be brought about without unduly limiting its utility. The Telegraph pays, which is a matter of congratulation; if the Railways were to pay, nobody would grumble at the result; and if the Post Office could pay, we should not be sorry. But it is quite possible in the management of a public department to be penny-wise and pound-foolish—to look too closely to the revenue and to be too niggardly in expenditure. It is only for official convenience that departments are separate entities. They all form part of the general system of Government, and they all exist for the sake of the people, from whom they draw their support, and to whom their services are rendered. The general good, therefore, is the test to which all reforms must be subjected, whether those reforms propose an increase of revenue or an increase of expenditure.

But, though our inland and intercolonial mail service costs us £25,000 a year, it is satisfactory to notice that the deficit last year was less than in any preceding year since 1853. The Post Office statistics shew that the excess of the expenditure over the income during the last ten years has been as follows:—

1853	£14,575
1854	28,205
1855	35,315
1856	29,421
1857	27,505
1858	29,607
1859	26,916
1860	26,759
1861	33,018
1862	25,209

The variations during these have been mainly dependent on the terms at which the mail contracts have been taken. The improvement last year, amounting to a gain of nearly £8000, is due partly to the diminished cost of inland carriage, and partly to increased business. The average cost per mile for conveyance by coach is reduced to £12 5s., which was a saving of £2 8s. 4d. on the charge of the previous year. The average cost per mile of conveying letters on horseback was £2 16s., which was a saving of 11s. 2d. on the charge of the previous year. As the roads are improved, and travelling in the interior becomes less dangerous and laborious, competition will propably lead to still further reductions, though, until the highways are more secure from bushrangers, a mailman's life is not one to be very intensely envied. During the past year one mailman was shot dead and another was wounded whilst in the performance of their duties, and the POSTMASTER-GENERAL reports that on some particular postal routes, a disinclination to tender for the conveyance of the mails, owing to the prevalence of mail robberies, has been manifested. The greater cheapness of conveying mails was more than neutralised by the greatly increased extent of the distance to be traversed. That increase is represented by 1642 miles, and the total cost for the year was more than £1000 in excess of the previous year.

The number of newspapers posted last year for inland places, though slightly in excess of the number of the previous year, was less than the number posted in 1860. The number that now passes through the post-office annually to and from the interior is over two millions and a half. It is this large number which makes the POSTMASTER-GENERAL's mouth water to see a charge levied upon them. A penny a piece would turn in £8000, but then in many cases the penny would never be got, because the papers would not be seen. The number of newspapers posted to and from places outside the colony was 932,861.

The number of letters posted shows an increase on the returns of the previous year, and indeed there has been a steady increase in this respect every year for the last ten years. The town letters amounted to 396,420. Those to and from places beyond the colony numbered 945,246, while the inland letters were no fewer than 3,750,879. This increase in written correspondence has gone on in connexion with the rapid extension of telegraphic communication. Telegrams therefore do not in any respect supersede letters. In many cases, they necessitate them. The inter-communication therefore established by the telegraph is all so much clear additional convenience beyond what the post-office previously furnished.

ACCIDENT FROM GUNPOWDER.—A serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon to a boy named George Whittaker. The boy is eleven years of age, and lives with his mother at Garrick's-buildings, Castlereagh-street. He and others were playing with cartridges, said to have been obtained from some volunteers on the night before, when the gunpowder exploded and wounded the lower extremity of one of his legs, the foot being charred and very much hurt. The lad was admitted into the Infirmary at about half-past three o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

PARRAMATTA.

Thursday, 5 30 p.m.

THE body of a young child was found by the police this evening in Macarthur's Fields. A dog had taken the body out of the river, where it was seen floating.

GOULBURN.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

Last night a fatal accident occurred to a carrier named Charles Stevenson. The wheel of his waggon passed over him and killed him. It is feared that he was under the influence of intoxicating drinks. An inquest was held to-day, when the verdict of the jury was accidental death.

Weather fine, with severe frost.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 8 p.m.

The members of the Assembly who are known as the Democrats of the Corner have held a meeting preparatory to the re-assembling of Parliament. Their discussion was rather in favour of the new Cabinet; immediate opposit on being discountenanced.

Over one thousand immigrants landed to-day from vessels recently arrived but detained in the Bay by northerly winds.

The gold escorts have brought down 29,142 ounces.

The cargo of the Mathilde Deuker, consisting of 1000 bushels German oats, was sold at 3s. 6d to 3s. 7d. per bushel.

Business dull.

SAILED.—Rangatira (s.), for Sydney.

VOTE OF CENSURE.—In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Mr. Martin intimated his intention of postponing the motion standing in his name for this day (Friday), condemnatory of the conduct of the Government in appointments to the magistracy, and generally in connexion with the administration of justice and the insecurity of life and property.

WATERLOO VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—On Friday evening last, a meeting of persons interested in the revival of this company was held at the Sportsman's Arms, Botany Road, Waterloo; only about eighteen members of the company were present. Captain Hunt was in the chair. After the meeting had been opened by the chairman, Mr. E. J. Hawkesly said, from the small number of persons present, it appeared almost hopeless to expect that the company, for the present at least, would be revived. He had taken a good deal of interest in the company from the commencement, and had been at some trouble and expense in endeavouring to revive it. From some cause or other, which he could not understand, there appeared to be no likelihood of reviving the company, and he was of opinion that it would be better to allow the matter to drop, and the company to become extinct. He was aware that Captain Laver had been very anxious to see the company revived, and had gone to some trouble to revive it, and so also had Captain Hunt; but, taking all things into consideration, he (Mr. H) was not disposed to go any further in the matter, but he would be glad to hear the suggestions or opinions of any other gentleman. Mr. Potter inquired what would become of the colours presented to the company in case it should be disbanded. Captain Laver said they might be deposited for safe custody in the Volunteer Brigade Office, and if ever the company should be revived, the colours could be returned to them. Mr. Potter said he thought it would be a disgrace to the company and to Waterloo to allow the colours to go out of their hands; and, with a view of preventing such a disgrace, he would move that such of the members of the Waterloo company as might desire it should be allowed to attach themselves to some other company; and should a sufficient number of recruits be hereafter obtained, the company should be reformed. Mr. Ellison seconded the resolution. Captain Laver thought the suggestion was not a bad one, and might, in all probability, be acted upon. Mr. Walsh moved, as an amendment, that the colours and bugle presented to the Waterloo company be for the present deposited in the Volunteer Brigade Office, and that any member desirous of joining any other company should be at liberty to do so. Mr. T. Tollis seconded the amendment. The original resolution was supported by Messrs. Hawkesly and Taylor, and after some rather irregular discussion, the amendment was put, when there appeared four for, and eight against it. The original motion was then put, and, the numbers being the same—eight for, and four against it, was declared by the chairman to be carried. A vote of thanks was given to Captain Laver, for his kind attendance on that and previous occasions, and also to the chairman for his conduct in the chair. Captain Laver, and the chairman returned thanks, and the meeting terminated.

WESLEYAN CHURCH SUSTENTATION AND EXTENSION SOCIETY.—The annual services in aid of the funds of the above society were held in the Goldsmith-street chapel, Goulburn, on Sunday last, when sermons were preached, morning and evening, by the Rev. W. Curnow, of Sydney. The collections amounted to £12 1s. 2d. On Monday a tea-meeting was held in the schoolrooms, which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was well attended, the proceeds amounting to about £15. A public meeting took place afterwards, which was addressed by Mr. C. H. Walsh, the Rev. H. H. Gaud, Rev. W. Hill, Mr. William Davis, Mr. Butler, and the Rev. William Curnow. The treasurer's account showed that during the year the contributions from the Goulburn circuit amounted to £84 18s. 6d. A collection was then made of £5 1s. 5d. The doxology and the benediction followed, and the meeting separated.—Abridged from the *Goulburn Herald.*

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon, about ten o'clock, as Mr. Thomas Skinner was driving down Hunter-street in a dogcart, accompanied by his son Thomas, an accident of rather a painful nature occurred. It appears that, whilst turning sharply into Pitt-street, the vehicle came into close proximity with one of those public nuisances—a large goat cart. The horse, taking fright, became restive, and before he could be brought under control, he got one wheel upon the kerb stone, broke a shaft, and threw the two gentlemen to the ground. Providentially, their fall was by some means broken, and the injuries sustained were comparatively trifling. The elder Mr. Skinner had one of his legs bruised, and a toe hurt, but not seriously. The horse, having freed himself from restraint, bolted at the top of his speed along Pitt-street, coming in contact with a lamp-post, near Market-street, and carrying away one of the wheels. Here his career was luckily cut short, the infuriated animal being caught and taken to a place of security.

THE MUDGEE MAIL ROBBERY.—Yesterday Mr. James Marsden paid into the Bank of New South Wales, a note of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, No. 01728, for £20. On referring to the list of notes stolen from the Mudgee mail some short time since, it was found that this note formed one of the parcel, and we believe the only one for so high an amount. It seems that Mr. Marsden had taken it the same morning from a man named James Ross, who had been sent with it by Mr. John M'Rae, landlord of the Sir Colin Campbell inn, at Laggan, and a tenant of Mr. Marsden, in payment of his rent. The police were informed of the fact; and there at present the matter rests. There were rumours of one or two other notes stolen at the same time having been cashed in town, but we have been unable to ascertain their truth.—*Goulburn Herald*, of Wednesday.

MORPETH SCHOOL OF ARTS.—This building is now upon the eve of completion, and both externally and internally is a really handsome structure. The front elevation is quite imposing. It is in the Roman Doric style, and resembles somewhat the Mechanics' Institute at East Maitland; but of the two, we think, carries the palm. The large hall is fifty feet in length, twenty-eight in width, and twenty in height, and for sound is far before the majority of public rooms in the district. The echo is very faint, and a person speaking in a low tone of voice can be distinctly heard in any part of the hall. The inside is very tastefully finished, the ceiling being ornamented by two ventilators of an exceedingly chaste design. The building will be opened entirely free of debt,—in fact, a small balance, it is thought, will remain to be appropriated to the library. Dr. Woolley has been asked to deliver the inaugural address, but at present no reply has been received.—*Maitland Mercury.*

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL NEAR MURRURUNDI.—Information reached Singleton at a late hour yesterday evening that the mailman from Gunnedah to Murrurundi was stuck up that morning at half-past eleven o'clock, on the Warrah Ridge on Liverpool Plains, twenty-five miles from Murrurundi, by an armed bushranger with black crape over his face, who tied the man up to a tree and proceeded to ransack the mailbags. He tore open the letters, and, after taking what seemed of value, burned the remainder and the bags, taking also £1 from the mailman. The police are in pursuit.—*Singleton Times* of Wednesday.

EDUCATION BILL.

THE following petition was presented in the Legislative Assembly, last night, by Mr. Faucett, against the Public Education Bill.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Archbishop and Clergy of Sydney,

Sheweth:

1. That your petitioners have witnessed with alarm the progress of the "Bill to promote Elementary Education," presently before your honorable House.

2. They beg your honorable House to receive their assurance, on behalf of the whole Catholic community, whose religious rights and convictions are necessarily involved in this and every educational question, that the said bill would entirely debar Catholics from availing themselves of their share of public aid in promotion of elementary education.

3. That Catholics in their primary schools will most gladly offer to authorised inspection, as they have hitherto done, all their teaching in secular matters, their methods and their results, in all fair competition with others, but that they cannot surrender the control of such schools in matters of religious teaching and training.

4. That any compulsion, direct or indirect, tending to throw Catholic children into schools not taught by Catholics would be a most injurious assault upon their religious liberty.

5. That the action of the bill now before your honorable House would be such a compulsion.

6. That your petitioners, whilst they recognise most fully the right and duty of the Government to examine and determine the qualifications of teachers of schools it the appointed secular subjects, to ascertain the proper application of the public money, and to direct the equitable adjustment, do still most earnestly and most respectfully pray that your honorable House, protecting them from injury in one of their greatest interests, will not pass any bill to direct elementary education—1st. Which does not by express enactment secure to their children approved teachers of their own denomination. 2nd. Which does not secure their own proper representation in the Education board. 3rd. Which does not express distinctly the principles on which public elementary education is to be conducted, and mark out the main details, so that the Board may not be legislative, but only administrative, and thus there may be reasonable confidence of uniform and permanent action according to known and accepted rule.

And your petitioners will, &c.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Cocoanut Oil, Fibre, South Sea Island Arrowroot, Net, Twine, Curiosities, Mats, &c.; Mauritius Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Flour, Ale, &c.; on the Grafton Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Adelaide Flour.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hyam's Clothing, Pans and other Hats, Forfars, Dispers, Drills, Shirting, &c.

MESSRS. POTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At Lamb's Bonded Stores, Lower Fort-street at half-past 10 o'clock, Old Tom; at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Rice, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Provisions, Matches, Paper, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the remainder of Mr. Gard's Stock of Drapery, Hosiery, Woollens, Slops, &c.; also, 54 cases new Drapery.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Glassware, Electroplated Ware, Sponges, and Sundries; at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Sewing Machines, Stoves, Canvas, &c.

MR. BISHWORTH.—At No. 1, Pak-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Gas Fittings, and Sundries.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, the Cargo of the *Jessie*, from Fort Macquarie, comprising Tallow, Hides, Horns, Beef, Bacon, Maize, Shingles, &c.; at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at half-past 12 o'clock, the Brig Royal Exchange.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Pot Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Fruit Trees, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Bags, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 10 o'clock, Horses, Springcarts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, &c.

MR. J. O. BRADLY.—At No. 19, High-street, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

ROBBERY OF MAIL HORSES.—On Wednesday night two horses belonging to Messrs. Cobb and Co., mail contractors, were stolen from the stable of Mr. Smith, publican, Ben Bullen, husband of Mrs. Smith, who was travelling by mail at the time of the robbery of the bank notes. It is supposed that the thieves had calculated upon securing the race-horse Premier, and another the property of Mr. Lawson, which, on account of their value and the frequent taking by bushrangers of superior horses were sent down the country for security.—*Western Post* of Saturday.

Wednesday's *Bathurst Times* states that on Monday last, the three men who were apprehended last week, under suspicion of being connected with the Mudgee mail robbery, were brought up at the police office on remand, and further evidence was taken; but, in consequence of the injunction placed upon the members of the Press, we are not at liberty to publish the proceedings until the case is concluded.

THE WENTWORTH MINES.—We made our usual weekly visit to the Wentworth mines yesterday afternoon, and found that no very great alteration had taken place during the week, except that claim No. 6 from the Perseverance had struck "heavy" gold. The first prospect yielded about sixteen ounces to a bucket of dirt, besides turning out some valuable specimens; a further rich prospect was obtained yesterday, and the result is that matters in the neighbourhood of the mill are looking up. In the new ground (Grange side), nothing of importance has transpired. No. 2 west, on the boundary of Mr. Hanrahan's ground, have again obtained a prospect of three or four grains, and are in daily expectation of striking something better. The prospectors at White Hill are putting down a new shaft—the old one collapsed just as they had struck good gold. Another claim in the same vicinity has succeeded in striking what is called the blak wall of the reef, and expect shortly to be on something good. The Phœnix Company are opening out, and are in hourly expectation of striking the gold again. The Happy-go-lucky have not completed their washing, but it is reported that the result so far is very good. From twenty-two loads of dirt washed up by the proprietors of the Perseverance, twenty-two pounds weight of gold have been obtained and forwarded to the Mint. A somewhat similar result is expected from the washing-up in the Uncle Tom, 12 lbs. weight has been cleaned, and the balance is not yet free of the quicksilver. The proprietors of the Homeward Bound have been busy making paddock and carrying out the preliminaries before going into hard work. When they have completed preparations, they intend working night and day, the Nil Desperandum people are putting down a new shaft and have already touched the gold slightly. On the Frederick's Valley, Stewart's party have lost the gold, and are going deeper, and expect to strike it heavily shortly. Kelly and party are timbering up preparatory to going out. The remainder of the ground is unproved. The population is increasing steadily.—*Bathurst Free Press*, of Wednesday.

THE PROPOSED STAMP DUTY IN TASMANIA.—A public meeting of the mercantile and trading interests was held at Hobart Town on the 20th instant, at the Chamber of Commerce, when resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the proposed stamp duties, as "impolitic, unnecessary, and calculated seriously to interfere with the commerce of the colony." The *Mercury* states the duties are likely to be abandoned by the Government.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The *South Australian Advertiser* remarks:—As an illustration of the caution necessary in drawing conclusions from statistical records, we may note that while according to the Board of Trade returns, the total value of the wool and alpaca imports into England from all parts was £536,618 in the months of January and February last, against £466,289 in the corresponding two months of 1862, the total value of all Australian wool in January and February was only £3420, against £76,483 for Australian wool in January and February, 1862!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AUCKLAND.—An extensive fire took place in Queen-street, Auckland, on the morning of the 24th ultimo, in which nine stores were destroyed. The actual amount of loss is stated to be £16,000. Insurances were effected in the different offices to the amount of £21,50, but a good deal of property was saved.—*New Zealander.*

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—A meeting of the council was held on Monday, 27th July. Present—the chairman (Mr. F. W. Holland), and councillors Munro, Loaley, Knight, Kingsbury, Bedford, Bailey, and Curtis. The minutes of proceedings of previous meeting read and confirmed. Pursuant to notice, it was moved by councillor Conley, seconded by councillor Munro, and carried, "That the surveyor be instructed to survey Australia-street and report any encroachments in accordance with the original Kingston estate plan, with a view to the council taking action in the matter." Moved by councillor Bedford, seconded by councillor Curtis, and unanimously carried, "That the clerk be instructed to survey Buckingham-street, and call for tenders to form same." Moved by councillor Curtis, seconded by councillor Bedford, and carried, "That the sum of £30 be expended on the Camperdown Road, viz.:—£10 from Kingston ward, and £10 from O'Connell ward." Notices of motion were handed in, and council rose.

AUCTION SALES.—This Day.—We are requested to direct attention to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s important sales this day, viz.:—At Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, the cargo of colonial produce ex *Jessie*, from Fort Macquarie, consisting of tallow, hides, horns, bacon, mess beef, maize, shingles, staves, pumpkins, &c., &c.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, 235 packages boots and shoes; also, twenty sackages, damaged; and, at half-past 12 o'clock, the fine brig Royal Exchange, 222 tons register, just arrived from Leith. See advertisements.—ADV.

DRAPERY, Clothiers, and Outfitters are requested to attend Messrs. Bradley and Newton's important sale of damaged drapery and slops, ex Undaunted, commencing at 11 o'clock, at the old Bank of Australasia.—ADV.

GROCERIES.—The attention of merchants, shippers, grocers, furniture makers, and others is called to the extensive and important sales advertised by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at their Rooms, George-street, at 11, this day, comprising the cargo of the John Williams, from South Sea Island,—Mauritius sugars, general groceries and oilmen's stores.—ADV.

APPAREL, Furniture.—The attention of millers, bakers, and others is called to the important unreserve sale of superfine flour, on Grafton Wharf, this afternoon, at 3, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.—ADV.

MESSRS. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their sales this day, viz.:—Sewing machines, two gas stoves, glassware, and sundries, at half-past 10; damaged clothing at 11; and drapery, fancy goods, toilens, &c., at half-past 11, this day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

TEMPERANCE UNION MEETING.

A TEA and public meeting, to inaugurate the newly formed Temperance Union, took place yesterday evening in the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street. There was a numerous attendance both at the tea and the meeting which followed. Mr. Mountcastle was voted to the chair, and the proceedings were begun by the singing of a temperance melody.

The CHAIRMAN could hardly express the pleasure he felt at seeing so many persons present on the occasion. It showed that there was life in teetotalism, and he hoped to see the time when they would be able to introduce wholesome and restrictive laws for the suppression of intemperance. The colony was one of the finest countries under the sun, and it was only intemperance that hindered its progress. They had there assembled with them delegates from the different total abstinence societies in and around Sydney, and Captain M'Gowan, of the ship Cossipore, who might be styled a delegate from the Ocean, was also present.

Mr. JOHN DAVIS was the first delegate who addressed the meeting. He had been deputed by the Alliance, and was proud to stand before them as the representative of 4000 teetotallers—sober-minded, honest-hearted men. He recognised the persons present as his friends, and accorded to Captain M'Gowan and his noble crew their warmest welcome. That gentleman did not rest satisfied with having got all his crew to become teetotallers, but he sought to persuade others to follow his example. He (Mr. D.) felt for the drunkard, whom, though fallen low by habits of sin and vice, he recognised as his brother; and he would help him to mend his ways. The society he represented had been formed in the early part of 1857, and its efforts had been productive of much good. He trusted the union which had been effected would stimulate total abstainers to greater diligence, and that it might prove a lasting blessing to the city. Through the instrumentality of the society he represented many had been brought from the ranks of the drunkard, and had been restored to the comfortable positions they once had occupied in society. Now was the time for teetotallers to buckle on their armour afresh, and, though they might have allowed their talents to rest, he invited them to join their ranks and co-operate with that and all kindred societies. Let those who had not done so come and sign the pledge.

Mr. WINTER was a delegate from the Francis-street Society, which numbered 1223 members. In 1856, a few lads banded themselves together, and, having obtained the use of a room in the house of a friend, held temperance meetings, which in a very short time were so numerously attended, that it was necessary to put up a tent in Francis-street. This, however, had been blown down, and the present juvenile Temperance Hall had been erected in its place. Eight hundred and eighty-seven boys had signed the pledge, and others besides them had been instructed in the principles of total abstinence, and had had their minds fortified against the evils arising from drink. Many of the members had been scattered through the bush, others held respectable positions in Sydney, and some were studying for the Christian ministry. The adult members numbered two hundred and fourteen, and one of these, who had removed to Kempsey, a town on the Macleay River, had there started a branch society. Branch societies had also been formed at Burwood and other places. There was also an association of females in connection with the Francis-street cause. The number enrolled was 122, but this society had subsequently removed their place of meeting to the chapel in Sussex-street. The object of teetotallers was not only to rescue the drunkard, but also to prevent the young from imbibing an appetite for intoxicating drinks, which drinks were so prejudicial and injurious to the human family. He asked them as parents, could they place that before their children which had ruined thousands? Children imitated them, and early became fond of intoxicating liquors. Let them, therefore, put such out of their habitations, and send their offspring to the Band of Hope. They had had their difficulties as a society, but now a brighter star had dawned upon the moral horizon—the movement had revived. They did not wish to see children running about the streets ragged and uncared for, but to have them clothed and educated. They sought to do away with the gallows, the necessity for orphan and lunatic asylums, to provide suitable cottages for working men, and to make people happy and contented. Their object was to leave the world better than they had found it, and they meant to do it. They had drawn the sword, and would never rest satisfied until they had despatched the demon alcohol.

Mr. C. CARR was introduced to the meeting as the representative of the Sussex-street Temperance Society. In July, 1861, that society had been remodelled, and had progressed favourably ever since—724 adult teetotallers having associated themselves together during that time. They had also established Bands of Hope at Paddington, Botany Road, and Sussex-street; the children belonging to which numbered 350. He depended upon the young for the furtherance of their principles. They had received many benefits from their adherence to the temperance cause; and, as it was their duty, so they wanted to extend similar advantages to those of their fellow-men who were now degraded by the vice of drunkenness. Teetotal meetings were held almost every night at different places in the city, and he invited those present to attend them. He personally had no dislike to the publicans, but he abhorred their trade, and trembled to think of the consequences for which he feared they would have to answer. Mr. Thomas had started the idea of a union, and he was now glad to say that there were eight societies united together.

Mr. DAVIS (of Canterbury) was glad so many persons had enrolled their names upon the books of the different societies, whose reports they had already heard, but he would still more heartily rejoice if he knew that all had kept the pledge. Both the retrospect and the prospect were that evening pleasing. Various attempts had been made to establish temperance societies at Canterbury. Associations formed in the year 1843 and in 1847 had been in turn given up. In 1861, however, another movement had been made, and the total abstinence society then started had continued to flourish up to the present time. In the village of Canterbury alone upwards of 400 persons had enrolled themselves as teetotallers. Through its agency two societies had been formed in the far interior; they might also be said to have started three others, and assistance had likewise been afforded to a kindred association at Petersham. The members of the society to which he belonged had adopted the plan of paying a penny a week, and by this means its expenditure was met, and they had been enabled to assist necessitous persons living in the neighbourhood, and to send contributions to help to support the Sunday morning breakfasts held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. He recollected the time when a hall could not be found in Sydney large enough to accommodate the teetotallers who sought admission, and when at temperance meetings held on the Racecourse as many as sixteen hundred persons assembled. He had been deeply impressed for the last thirty years with the necessity for union among total abstainers, and for the employment of lecturers and other agencies, and now he rejoiced that in this colony his hope and prayer appeared about to be realised. If they could but witness the hundred unfortunates, from the age of twelve to seventy years, who daily passed under his review, and could listen to their tales of the miseries which had befallen them through intemperance, their hearts would be touched with pity, and well might they exclaim against the fruitful cause of so much mischief. Each one present was as the centre to a circle and mutually influenced each other, whether that influence were for evil or for good. The speaker concluded by urging his hearers to make united and earnest endeavours to spread the principles of temperance.

Captain M'GOWAN, of the ship Cossipore, next addressed the meeting. He and his crew had been invited to attend as the representatives of "the Gentlemen Ropehaulers." (Laughter.) He was not going to make a speech, but only to tell them how he had got on in the teetotal ships that he had commanded. After the Crimean war the vessel that he had commanded was sold to the Spanish Government, and on his arrival in England he found that his owners had become bankrupts solely on account of their intemperate habits. Soon after this a worthy gentleman at Liverpool offered him the command of a steamer that had been bought by a Greek company. There had been a large number of applicants for the command, but though not an applicant himself he obtained the appointment simply because he was an abstainer. (Cheers.) He gave the offer some consideration, and he then determined that he would never sail in any ship except she was a teetotal ship. (Cheers.) He also resolved that in any ship that he commanded the Sabbath should be kept, and that all his men should receive that rest that they required after six days' work. The representatives of the owners were rather taken aback, and said they had never heard of such conditions; he told them, however, that those were the terms on which he would command the ship, and he was appointed. We went on to the Mediterranean, calling at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, and then home to England again; it was a very happy voyage; every one was contented. The second voyage was also conducted in the same manner, and was a very happy one. There was no Sabbath labour; the engineer told him that he had never known what it was to have a Sabbath day's rest except when the ship was lying at Liverpool. On returning from the second voyage the vessel was sold to the East India Company, and he was re-appointed by the commissioners from London to take the ship with troops to India. He at first scrupled to take command, because poison would be served out to the troops, but on the advice of a friend he took the command. The officers and the ship's company could not understand the captain of a steamer not taking grog; but he soon commenced making converts of them to teetotalism, his first convert being the doctor, and by the time we arrived at Madras there were only 104 men in the ship who would take their grog. At Madras he was again appointed to the command of the ship, his wages being 1200 rupees a month and four rupees a day for the table—that was for the grog, but he was able to put it all into his pocket. We next went to Point de Galle, and in leaving that port we saw in the distance a black speck, which we soon discovered to be a boat; the men in it were holding up their hands for assistance. A French ship had broken adrift, and an English vessel had sent a boatful of men to her assistance. From mistaken kindness, when the men got on board the poison was poured down their throats, and when they tried to pull back again nearly all of them were prostrate; and he had the happiness of saving them from a watery grave. It was very gratifying to him, on looking round, to see an English frigate flying a great string of colours, and to learn that she was thanking him for his service. At one of the ports he afterwards visited a buoy was placed over the wreck of a ship; and he learned that that disaster, and also the dreadful death of the captain, had been caused by the intoxication of the officers and crew. We arrived in due time at Bombay, where drunkenness prevailed to an alarming extent. One second engineer drank the liquid poison, and was now lying in a dishonoured grave. He then returned to England, and on arriving at Liverpool, a good man, who was now the chairman of the Sailors' Home, sent for him and offered him the command of a ship that was soon expected from the west coast of America. Just at that time he was offered the command of a steamer to the Mediterranean with troops. His wages on board the steamer would have been £25 per month, while on the ship they would have been only £12; but he preferred to give up the £25, and to take the £12 and his Sabbath days. (Cheers.) He then took out a cargo to the Sandwich Islands, and on arriving there he and his crew were welcomed as the only representatives of Old England. On the Sabbath morning we all marched to church; the people were much surprised to see us all go there and not to visit the grog shops, as the crews of every other ship were sure, on landing, to get drinking and fighting, and had to be put in prison. The teetotal ship thence went on to China and got a cargo, while there were thirteen ships that could not get loaded. On reaching the Thames he paid £60 for a tug—when he might have got one for £20—in order to be taken in dock by Saturday night, so that his men might enjoy their Sabbath's rest. On getting into dock he warned his men against those who would entice them to the grog-shops, and offered them inducements to stop on board on the Sunday; and most of them did so, but the sharks got on board and decoyed three of them away. Now, he would ask, whether those publicans were the friends of humanity? ("No," and cheers.) And if there were any publicans present he would warn them that they would have to answer before an impartial Judge for the course they were pursuing. For four days those three men were in an insensible state, and they lost all their money, while the rest went to church and thanked God for His kindness to them on the voyage. (Cheers.) Captain M'Gowan proceeded to relate some incidents that occurred during his next voyage, mentioning that while at New York he had taken on board and brought away with him the son of a captain who died there from the effects of drink, describing very impressively the happiness he had derived from the gratitude of the boy and his widowed mother. He would in conclusion urge all present to come forward and put down their names to the teetotal pledge—to resolve, not in their own strength, but in that of the ever blessed Saviour, to keep it faithfully. They could not tell how much good they would thus be doing, not only while they lived, but to generations yet unborn. That God may bless you all is the earnest prayer of him who now sits down, "the representative of the Salts." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. KERRIDGE was next called on, as the representative of the St Barnabas Total Abstinence Society, to address the meeting. He had much pleasure in appearing before them as a humble advocate of temperance. He regarded this teetotal union as of vital importance to Sydney and to New South Wales. If we inquired into the causes of Ragged Schools we should find that it was intemperance that rendered them necessary. The theory that we now advocated was not a new one; it had been before the public for many years. Men of the highest scientific attainments had written in favour of total abstinence; and every observant man must, from what he saw around him, feel that there was a necessity for such a movement as this. We deny that alcohol is good for man; he could do his work without it, and could do better without it. If any one present had not signed the pledge he would invite him to come forward and do so, that he might be useful in his day and generation, and leave the world better than he found it. The object of this meeting was the inauguration of the Temperance Union; and it had his heartiest co-operation, as it was an object he had long desired to see accomplished. The vast number of public-houses in Sydney must give us the appearance to a stranger of being a drinking people. He regarded the moderation man as being an obstacle to the temperance movement. Moderation led to immoderation. The moderate drinker was in a dangerous state, and was liable to become a drunkard. A Band of Hope, in connexion with the St. Barnabas Teetotal Society, had been formed, and now numbered two hundred members. A great deal of good had been done by it; several had signed the pledge; and many homes had been made happy. (Cheers.)

Mr FALLACK, who represented the Newtown Total Abstinence Society, stated that that society had been in existence since 1857, but had lately been re-organised. The society now numbered 150 adults, and the Band of Hope consisted of seventy-nine children. He had himself been a teetotaller for twenty-two years.

Mr. ROBERY, representing the Glebe Total Abstinence Society, said he was proud to state that he had been identified with the temperance movement all his life. The time was gone by for teetotallers to be ashamed of their principles—they were now becoming popular. The society he was identified with had only just been commenced, but it now numbered between sixty and seventy members. Intemperance obstructed the progress of religion and education. There was nothing but total abstinence that could effectually prevent moderate men from becoming drunkards. There never was a greater delusion in the world than that men could not get on without drinking. The fact that men of all trades and professions were teetotallers effectually disproved that assertion. About one-half of the community died through drink, directly or indirectly. He would, in conclusion, invite the temperate men present to become teetotallers. We had ample testimony before us to-night as to what teetotalism could do. It behoved every man that professed to be a Christian to aid this movement. He did not personally dislike publicans, but he abhorred their trade. (Cheers.) Every child knew that "Union is strength." He hoped that now the Union was commenced it would be like the Staffordshire knot—without any end. The originator of it was his respected friend Mr. Thomas, and he would suggest that a vote of thanks should be given him for his service.

The CHAIRMAN then called on one of the crew of the Cossipore, named George, who related in an amusing manner, what he had suffered through drink, and the alteration which total abstinence had effected.

Captain M'GOWAN said that every one of his sailors would like to speak, and in case some of them should be jealous at not being able to do so he gave notice that he intended to hold a teetotal meeting on board the Cossipore, to-morrow (Friday) night.

The Rev. Mr. PIDGEON announced that the worthy captain intended to hold an open air temperance meeting next Sunday week at three o'clock, on Hyde Park.

A coloured seaman belonging to the Cossipore then briefly addressed the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN stated that on Monday evening next there would be a Band of Hope meeting in Sussex-street, when recitations for prizes would be delivered.

The Rev. R. W. VANDERKISTE, in a brief speech, proposed a vote of thanks to Captain M'Gowan.

The motion was seconded, and was carried with acclamation.

Captain M'GOWAN returned thanks, and proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies for the good tea they had provided.

The vote of thanks to the ladies was duly accorded, as was also a similar compliment to the chairman.

A temperance melody having been sung, the proceedings terminated, it being then about half-past ten o'clock.

ONE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Now that our Government are busied, and the colonial Legislature fully bent, upon establishing some amended method of training the youthful classes of poorer families, to be good and loyal and faithful subjects of the Queen of England, which no children can be unless duly taught and disciplined, from early years, to become industrious and intelligent members of society, I crave some space in your columns for a small budget of thoughts.

It is about four years since I publicly wrote, and urged upon Southern readers of colonial papers, how imperatively necessary it was to alter and amend the competitive modes of spending public money upon education. In private schools, being no concern of the public (as such), parents have some right to interfere, and firmly say what their children shall be taught; but in all and every school for males and females, founded and sustained by any "*who are in authority*," no teachers, in receipt of salaries, can be exempt from some control on the subjects of instruction,—and no poor parents can prove any right to reject the jurisdiction of such as are *in loco Coronæ*. The

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 29th July, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Iron Bridge over the Edward River, at Deniliquin. Iron Bridge over the River Murray, at Moama. Iron Bridge over the Murrumbidgee River, at Gundagai. Powder Magazine, Spectacle Island	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th August.
Bridge at Poison Swamp	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th August.
Telegraph and Post Office, Young. Addition to Pilot Station, Moruya. Construction of a Passenger Station and Platform at the Morpeth Junction on the Great Northern Railway	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 18th August.
Steam Dredge, Newcastle. 3rd District Great Southern Road. No. 6. 63. Gundagai Hill and Street. No. 7. 63. Money Money Extension	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 25th August.

W. M. ARNOLD.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.
Money to lend on mortgage of city or suburban real property, on terms which borrowers will find peculiarly desirable.
For particulars apply at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-st., Sydney, August 1st.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 5d.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of owner.
This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.
The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—
WESTERN.
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Keiso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. Thomas Walsh
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony
Ryde—G. Pope.
SOUTHERN.
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. R. Simpson, Camden
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—
Kiandra, Snowy River—
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wellington and Depto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Shell Harbour—Mr. R. Graham
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundha, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Ten-mile Creek—
Coona, Nimitybelle—Mr. William Ross
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merrimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Lang's Crossing—Robert Neilson
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Anthony Graham, Adelong
NORTHERN.
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Millers' Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Maswellbrook and Merton—
Merriwa—
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Scone—Mr. Auser
Glen Quin, Gulligal, Narrabri, and Wee Waa—Mr. William Maguire
Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macksy River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Taree, and Timonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Glen Innes—Mr. John Procter
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. E. O'Connell, postmaster
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Walcha—Mr. W. Haydon Daniel, storekeeper.
INTERCOLONIAL.
QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—Mr. James Miller
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—Mr. W. F. Sloman
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Maryborough, Wide Bay—Mr. R. K. Davis.
Calandoon—Mr. W. Elliott.
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Messrs. Francis and Jackson.
TASMANIA.
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Joseph Fisher, Grenfell-street.
NEW ZEALAND.—Captain Bowden.
LONDON.
Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of New South Wales in the present session on behalf of WILLIAM PARNELL and CHARLES PARNELL, surviving trustees and executors of the will of THOMAS PARNELL, deceased, formerly residing at Osterly, in the county of Northumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, for leave to introduce a bill to enable such trustees and executors to sell and dispose of the several sheep and cattle runs devised to the said trustees by the will of the said Thomas Parnell upon the trusts and for the purposes in the said will mentioned, and the stock thereon belonging to the children of the said Thomas Parnell, deceased, who are still minors, and to do all necessary and proper acts for effecting and completing such sales, and to invest the proceeds to arise from such sales upon such of the trusts of the will of the said Thomas Parnell, deceased, as are still subsisting and capable of taking effect, or as near thereto as the nature of the circumstances may allow, or the Legislature may direct

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1863

BOKTON and BARKER, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, solicitors for the bill.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMES HAWKINS BUTCHART, HENRY BUTCHART, and MARMADUKE CONSTABLE, of Forbes, in the colony of New South Wales, trading together at Forbes aforesaid as store keepers and licensed victuallers, under the name and style of "Butchart and Co.," did this day, for the consideration therein mentioned, make and execute an assignment of all their real and personal estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, to CHARLES BATH, of Sydney, merchant, and JOHN BRITTY NORTH, of Sydney, merchant, in trust, for the benefit of their creditors; and further, that the said indenture was duly executed by them and the said trustees, and attested according to the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales in that case made and provided; and further, that the said indenture now lies for inspection and execution at the offices of JOHN DAWSON, solicitor, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of July, A.D. 1863.
J. HAWKINS BUTCHART.
HENRY BUTCHART.
MARMADUKE CONSTABLE,
(By his attorney, J. H. BUTCHART, duly appointed)
CHARLES BATH.
J. B. NORTH.

Witness to the signatures of James Hawkins Butchart, Henry Butchart, and Marmaduke Constable, by his attorney, James Hawkins Butchart—S. G. GRENFELL, J.P.

Witness to the signatures of Charles Bath and James Britty North—HENRY PRINCE, J.P.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the Trustees and certain of the Cestuique Trusts under the marriage settlement made upon the marriage of CHARLES CLARENDON COX of Clarendon near Windsor in the colony of New South Wales and LOUISA STAFFORD STUART afterwards Louisa Stafford Cox wife of the said Charles Clarendon Cox but now deceased to apply to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales during the present sessions of Parliament for a Bill to enable such Trustees to sell the land and hereditaments comprised in such marriage settlement and to make provision for the investment of the proceeds arising from such sale such land and hereditaments consisting of two hundred acres situate in the district of Mulgrave Place near Windsor aforesaid and called in the Grant from the Crown thereof Cox's Farm but since called or known as "Clarendon" and such marriage settlement being a conveyance of such land and hereditaments to George Henry Cox of Mudgee in the colony aforesaid Esquire and Clarendon Stuart of Sydney in the same colony Esquire upon certain trusts effected by an indenture bearing date the seventeenth day of September and registered the fourteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five and made between George Cox of Winbourn Mulgoa in the colony aforesaid Esquire and Elizabeth his wife of the first part the said Charles Clarendon Cox of the second part the said Louisa Stafford Stuart then of Richmond in the said colony spinster of the third part and the said George Henry Cox and Clarendon Stuart thereinafter styled trustees of the fourth part.

Dated this eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

M. CONSETT STEPHEN solicitor for the bill 267 George-street Sydney

NOTICE OF ACCOUNTS CURRENT, and Plans of Distribution, lodged.—In Insolvency.—Accounts and Plans in the undermentioned Estates, showing Dividends as undernoted in the pound on Concurrent Claims proved (after providing for preferential claims in full), now lie for inspection in the office of Insolvent Estates, King-street, Sydney. They may be inspected by the insolvent, any creditor, or other person interested for fourteen days from date hereof; any such person conceiving himself aggrieved by any charge or provision in the said accounts or plans, may, within that time, enter his objection in writing in the said Office, stating the grounds; and he shall, at the same time, serve notice upon the Official Assignee, and upon any party affected thereby, to show cause in due course why the said accounts or plans should not be amended: otherwise the Official Assignee will, on the fourteenth day of August next, apply to confirm the same as lodged.

Dated, at Sydney, the thirty-first day of July, 1863.
ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL, Official Assignee.

In the estate of Mitchell and Co., a second dividend of 1 23-32d. in the £, in addition to 1s. 4½d. in the £ previously declared.

In the estate of James Williamson, a first dividend of 4s. 1 11-16d. in the £.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of NEHEMIAH BARTLEY, merchant, Brisbane, are requested to send in their accounts at once to either of the undersigned trustees.

GEORGE HARRIS
W. H. PALMER
SAMUEL DAVIS.

Brisbane, 22nd July, 1863.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE EMPIRE. —All parties in Sydney and suburbs in arrear to the undersigned for the EMPIRE newspaper, for the year ending June 30th, 1863, are requested to pay the same forthwith; in default thereof, legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

A. CUBITT, 11, Bridge-street, Sydney.

July 29th.

MUNICIPALITY OF PARRAMATTA.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipal Council of Parramatta for the half-year ending 30th June, 1863.

To amount received for rates for half year ending 3rd Feb., 1863	£555 9 10	
To ditto ditto for half-year ending 4th Aug., 1863	237 6 6	
To cash received from Colonial Treasury, Government endowment	103 7 9	
To cash received from Oriental Banking Corporation on Loan	2000 0 0	
To cash by sale of Electoral Lists	0 18 0	
To amount on Loan for permanent improvements	137 10 6	
	£3035 12 7	
SALARIES:		
Town clerk and treasurer	£100 0 0	
Town surveyor	52 7 4	
Bailiff	24 5 11	
Assessor	10 0 0	
		£186 13 3
Labour		530 13 9
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Election expenses	£6 14 0	
Advertising	28 15 6	
Printing	21 13 6	
Stationery	7 17 3	
Rent of council chambers	25 0 0	
Furniture	13 0 0	
Purchase of tools, stores, &c.	41 8 9	
Repairs to ditto	6 3 10	
Legal expenses	5 15 0	
Ploughing (Pennant-street)	25 0 0	
Lighting lamp at railway bridge	5 12 0	
Incidental expenses	7 1 4	
		194 1 2
BY IMPROVEMENTS:		
Contract for forming, &c., Brickfield-street	£59 0 0	
Ditto building two bridges in Grose-street	56 0 0	
Ditto forming, &c., Pennant-street	168 10 0	
Ditto forming, &c. Smith and Phillip streets	388 0 0	
Ditto forming, &c., Macquarie and Marsden streets (balance)	332 14 0	
Extras in connection with ditto ditto	13 1 8	
Contract for supply of alignment posts	88 2 6	
Ditto ditto of flagging for dam	15 18 4	
Ditto for alignment of streets, on account	50 0 0	
		1171 6 6
By cash refunded Commercial Bank		871 14 10
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, being payment of outstanding cheques		62 10 0
Ditto ditto paid ditto ditto for interest on Loan to date		18 13 1
		£3035 12 7

I certify the foregoing account to be correct.
JAMES BYRNES, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of accounts, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of Parramatta, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of account, vouchers, or other documents.
E. L. ROWLING, ALEX. E. DARE, } Auditors.
JOHN CHAS. BARKER, Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Parramatta, 29th July.

TO MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, and others.—Messrs. BRADLEY and NEWTON beg to inform the public that their Magnificent Auction Rooms are now open for the reception of general merchandise, furniture, carriages, pianofortes, plate, oil paintings, works of art, &c.

Cash advances made to any amount on goods intended for sale by auction.

Messrs. B. and N. being well known to the mercantile public deem it superfluous to make any remarks as to their abilities as auctioneers, both having followed the profession during the whole of their career in the colony (ten years), and leave the public to judge for themselves, and trust to enjoy a liberal share of patronage as they have hitherto striven to merit.

Account sales promptly rendered.
Valuations accurately made.
Catalogues prepared (free of charge).
Sales effected privately, when parties object to the publicity of an auction sale.
Old Bank of Australasia, 229, George-street.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

No. 63-34. Town Clerk's Office.
Sydney, 30th July, 1863.

TO QUARRYMEN, CONTRACTORS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on THURSDAY, 6th August, for supplying and delivering upon the roadway, George-street South, nine hundred tons of BALLAST STONE, in accordance with the specification, to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO ROUGH CARPENTERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS for the REMOVAL of the Publicans' BOOTHS on Randwick Race Course will be received up to noon of SATURDAY, the 8th August, at the office of the Honorary Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club, the Stables, Bligh-street. For all further particulars apply to BUCHAN THOMSON, Honorary Secretary A. J. C.

TENDERS Required to August 5th, for new Shop Front and Floor. Apply W. ABBEY, boot maker, 70, Market-street.

TENDERS for the erecting Two first-class HOUSES in George-street; to be sent in on SATURDAY, 1st. O. H. LEWIS, architect, 392, George-street.

BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY. — To SAWYERS and others.—TENDERS will be received until noon, on TUESDAY, the 4th of August, for cutting from 10,000 to 20,000 feet of timber. The timber to be cut on the Company's land at Bulli; delivery will be taken at the pit. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. W. SOMERVILLE, Bulli; or at the Company's Office, 309, George-street. By order,
J. B. TREEVE, secretary.

TO MASTER SHIPJOINERS.—TENDERS will be received until noon, on SATURDAY, 1st August, for Joiners' Work required to be done on board the steamship City of Hobart. Plans and specifications can be seen on board at the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Pyrmont. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, up to August 1st, for the ERECTION of a Residence and out-offices, to be built at Hambleton Hill, near Singleton, for R. Dines, Esq. Plans and specifications, and all particulars, may be seen by applying to D. MORRISON, Glass and Co.'s Stores, George-street, Singleton.

TENDERS are required for ADDITIONS to the National School, Balmain. Plans and specification may be seen, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at the office of Mr. HENRY ROBERTSON, 344, George-street. Tenders to be delivered at the Board Room, Fort-street, on or before August 6th.

By order of the Commissioners of National Education,
July 25. W. C. WILLS, secretary.

TENDERS.—Reduced quantities, &c., of Powder Magazine, Spectacle Island. C. MAYES, 51, Hunter-street.

TENDERS required for Rubble Work. Apply to Mr. GUILFOYLE, Double Bay

MERCANTILE AND NAUTICAL STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 245, Bank-buildings, next Bank Australasia.

READING and WELLBANK respectfully inform their mercantile and seafaring friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Stationery, Nautical Book and Chart Warehouse in George-street, corner of Jamison-street, and are now prepared to supply merchants, captains, and private families with every description of stationery at very moderate prices.

READING and WELLBANK have been appointed Admiralty Chart Agents, and in addition to those published by the Hydrographic Office, have an ample stock of charts for every part of the world, by private hydrographers and publishers. They have also on hand a choice selection of books on nautical astronomy, naval tactics, marine insurance, and, in fact, every nautical publication necessary for seamen of every grade, lists of which may be had on application.

JUST READY, and will be published on SATURDAY, 1st August, "The Beauty that Blooms in Australia" (a song), being No. 1 of "Australian National Melodies" the Words by J. SHERIDAN MOORE, the Music by Macdougall. Price 2s. 6d. WILKIE, ELVY, and CO., George-street.

EXTRACTS from Dean' Theology. Supplement, CHRISTIAN PLEADER; post free 6d. ADDISON, 411, George-street

DETTMANN and WRIGHT, Wholesale Confectioners, Cooks, and Pastry Cooks, 436, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

DETTMANN and WRIGHT, 436, George-street — Ball suppers, wedding breakfasts, &c., in a superior style, at moderate charges.

DETTMANN and WRIGHT.—Wedding cakes and ornaments, in great variety. 436, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

DETTMANN and WRIGHT have now landing, ex City of Melbourne, Cream Chocolate, Orange and Lemon Quarters, small Liqueurs and superior Comques. 436, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

DETTMANN and WRIGHT have now on hand a superior and well-selected stock of English and Colonial Confectionery, at the lowest remunerating prices. 436, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

PIESSE and LUBINS' Perfumery. Another case opened this day. More Novelties.
Scented gems, scented crackers, fountain finger-rings, scented silk bars, Turkish smokers' pastils, glove-cleaning paste, ribbon of Bruges, curling cream, cantharadite fluid, pestachio nut oil, oil of flowers, philocombe, lustral fluid, violet and frangipanni pomades, cold cream, lettuce juice and pestachio nut soaps, glycerine jelly, pencil water, blanc de perle, Sinai manna, pestachio nut complexion powder, glycerine lotion, pestachio nut and almond meal, &c.
S. H. LEWIS (the French Kid-Glove Depot), 10, Hunter-street.

SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, ad 380, George-street.
THE LAST DAY.
FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY
gratefully acknowledge the very extensive PATRONAGE accorded them, but especially during this their
SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE,
and beg most respectfully to inform their numerous patrons that, having received ADVICES THIS DAY, of very extensive shipments of
SPRING GOODS,
they have determined to still further reduce the price of their winter STOCK.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is invited to the following DEPARTMENTS:—
MANTLES, MANTLES.
FRANCIS GILES and CO. call the immediate ATTENTION of intending purchasers to their remaining stock of MANTLES, as per catalogue, which have undergone a still FURTHER REDUCTION, in order that an entire clearance may be effected in a few days.
LOT 1 embraces all the BLACK CLOTH MANTLES, ranging (in former price) from 25s 6d to 35s, now selling at one price, viz. 18s 9d
LOT 2 comprises the whole of our reduced stock of MELTON CLOTH MANTLES, former price 28s 6d to 40s, now selling at 21s
LOT 3 includes a large lot of LADIES' WALKING JACKETS; former price 15s 6d to 25s, now selling at 9s 11d
LOT 4—A quantity of CHILDREN'S MANTLES, to be sold at less than HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.
FRANCIS GILES and CO.,
376, 378, and 380, George-street.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
The ladies of Sydney are invited to inspect the REMAINING PORTION OF SHAWLS, as advertised in our SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL CATALOGUE, the whole of which have been reduced in price a second time, to make room for further shipments.
LOT 1 comprises 50 long black CASHMERE SHAWLS, coloured borders, REDUCED TO 12s 11d; original price 42s
LOT 2 consists of 70 SCOTCH WOOL SHAWLS; original price 13s 6d, REDUCED TO 4s 11d
LOT 3 embraces upwards of 100 PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS, original price 33s 6d, NOW SELLING at 12s 11d.
In consequence of advices just received per July mail, of very extensive shipments of New Silks purchased under advantageous circumstances in the home market, F. GILES and CO. have made still further reductions in the prices of their Winter Stock, in order to effect an extensive clearance. They quote a few prices as follows:—
Black gros de Naples, £1 3s 6d full dress
Rich durapes, £1 11s 6d full dress
Black glaces, £1 11s 6d full dress
Rich double glaces, £2 2s full dress
Rich military crossovers, £1 15s 6d full dress
Shepherd's checks, £1 1s full dress
Foulards, in black grounds and various fancy patterns, £1 5s 6d full dress
Rich fancy armures, reduced to £2 2s full dress
Extra quality ditto, £2 12s 6d full dress.
F. GILES and CO. will offer during the sale their stock of plain glaces, in twenty different shades, as exhibited in their large centre windows, at still further reduced prices.
ALL THE WINTER GOODS
Still remaining in the
DRESS DEPARTMENT
FANCY DITTO
HOSIERY DITTO
RIBBON DITTO,
Consisting of Winter Fabrics, Tweeds, Brocatella, Winseys, Skirtings, &c., &c.
Ladies' Garibaldi Skirts, Quilted Vests, Sleeves, Mitts, and Gauntlets, warm white coloured Hosiery, &c., &c., have undergone still further REDUCTION.
THE MEN'S HOSIERY and READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS
Are replete with warm clothing, at extraordinary low prices, in order to make room for a magnificent assortment of
SPRING GOODS.
CATALOGUES GRATIS.

THIS DAY, FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. 90, King-street, offer their entire Stock of Drapery, amounting to about £14,000 worth, at such sweeping reductions as must command a ready sale.

THIS DAY, we offer, £14,000 worth, of the following goods, less than English cost.

THIS DAY, we offer 9070 yards Black Silk at 2s 4½d per yard, worth 3s 9d. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer 1090 yards Fancy Silk, at 32s 6d full dress FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer 4050 black and brown Shawls, at 12s 6d, worth 19s. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer one bale flannel, at 1s per yard, worth 1s 6d. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer 140 pieces White Calico, at 6d per yard, worth 9d. in England.

THIS DAY, we offer 370 black and coloured Cloth Mantles, at 11s 9d, worth 25s. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer 33 pieces plain Winceys, at 7½d yard, worth 1s. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer 1 bale Blankets, much below English cost. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer 170 made Dresses at 12s 9d, worth 21s. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer 450 pair White Stays, at 2s 11d, worth 5s 6d. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer 30 pieces Black Crape, at 1s 6d per yard, worth 3s 6d. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer 470 pieces mixed Alpaca, at 6½d per yard, worth 1s. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer £490 worth of Remnants, at half-price. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer £490 worth of Remnants, at half-price. FAHEY and CO.

THIS DAY, we offer £490 worth of Remnants, at half-price. FAHEY and CO.

ARDERN AND EDMONDSON'S
Novelties in mantles
New yachting jackets
Fashionable shawls.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S
Black French glace silks
Rich fancy silks
Plain glace silks new colours.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S
New millinery
New shapes in hats
Crinolines, house jackets
Ladies' underclothing, baby linen
Infants' hoods and quilted hats
Infants' robes and cloaks, &c.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S
Fancy dresses, winceys
French merinos, coburgs
Alpacas, skirtings.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S
Blankets, flannels
Quilts, calicoes, counterpanes
Sheetings, towellings.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S
New lace sleeves, collars, and sets
New muslin sleeves, collars, and sets
Stays, hosiery, haberdashery.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S
Family Mourning Department
Black coburgs, black crape
Black Frenchmerinos, black cashmeros
Black crape collars, sleeves, and sets.
86, King-street,
Ladies' Establishment.

AT PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE TO-DAY.
Paisley long Shawls, 12s. 9d.
Ditto ditto, 15s. 9d.
Valuable ditto, £2 to £7
Embroidered Long Shawls, 5s. 9d.
Rich ditto, 7s. 9d. and 10s. 9d.
Fine Twilled Cashmere Longs, 12s. 9d.
Wedding and Mourning Shawls.
At PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE TO-DAY.
Ladies' House Jackets
Silk and Cloth Yachting Jackets
Fashionable Mantles
At PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE TO-DAY.
Table Covers and Damasks
Fine Towels, ready for use
Flannels and Sheetings
Quilts and Counterpanes
Blankets, good size, 8s. 11d.
At PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE TO-DAY.
Best Gloves and Hosiery
Ribbons and Velvets
Collars, Ties, Hair Nets, &c., &c.
In LADIES' ROOM, at PERRY' BROTHERS.
Stays, newest fastenings
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing
Hat, Bonnets, Flowers, &c.
92 and 94, King-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The CHEAP DRAPERY WAREHOUSE will, THIS DAY, be CLOSED for the purpose of taking stock.

A great portion of the stock having been re-marked at reduced prices, ladies are invited to postpone their purchases until Saturday, when we shall be open as usual.
JOHN C YEO and CO.

HATS and CAPS.—A few more left of those first-class black Paris, and drab shell hats; also fine drab mohair, just opened G. H. SMITH, 316, George-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Great Shoe SALE THIS DAY.

MARKET SHOE WAREHOUSE, George-street, corner shop.

HALF-YEARLY STOCK TAKING.

BOOTS AND SHOES, at Extraordinarily low prices.

THE PUBLIC will do well to avail themselves of the SELLING OFF at MARKET SHOE WAREHOUSE—the corner shop.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Safe and certain.—All who have ever tried these remedies have always resorted to them again in subsequent illnesses. No medicines cleanse, purify, and improve every function both internal and external, so completely. Sold by SARRY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS and CHAIRS.—BARNINGHAM'S Patent Wrought Iron Combined Sleeper and Chairs.—The difficulty and expense of maintaining the railways and tramways in India and other tropical climates upon wood sleepers are daily increasing, and the want of an effectual substitute for wood is very generally admitted. This want is met by Barningham's Patent Wrought Iron Combined Sleeper and Chairs. The sleepers are formed of bars of semi-elliptical section, having the chairs welded on to them, and they are laid and packed in the same way as ordinary transverse wood sleepers, the rail being secured by a bolt at each chair. Drawings, estimates, and every information may be obtained on application to WILLIAM BARNINGHAM, Pendleton Iron Works, Manchester, or Messrs. THOMSON and BROWNING, engineering agents, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.—Established 1820.
To SPORTSMEN.—The following articles of the best quality, manufactured by FRED. JOYCE and CO., of London, may be had of most gunmakers and dealers in gunpowder throughout Australia.
Patent Pyroxyline Percussion Caps, Original (1824) Anti-Corrosive ditto, Treble Waterproof Central Fire ditto.
Chemically Prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech Loading Shot Guns, Wire and Universal Shot Cartridge, &c
Manufacturers to her Majesty's War Department.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GOVERNMENT BLACKING is the perfection of excellence. It does not become hard, dry, and mouldy, even if kept for years, but renders the leather soft, lasting, and waterproof, prevents cracking, and imparts a bright, beautiful, permanent black. Sold in small packets, and in bottles, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales, Messrs. R. and W. PAUL, merchants, 89, York-street, Sydney.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.—During the time occupied by the REBUILDING of THEIR PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, Sydney, ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that their business will be conducted in the shop in King-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Inglis, adjoining their gateway, and which now communicates with their large store in the rear.

IF you want a good MATTRESS go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF you want a good PALLIASSE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF you want your Mattress RE-MADE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-st., Sydney.

IF you want a good Iron BEDSTEAD, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and STRAW HATS.—GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO. have now on sale, at their Stores, Wynyard-street, several cases of the above goods, just landed ex Whitehall.

NEW PERFUMES.—Prince of Wales Bouquet, and Alexandra Bouquet, the choicest perfumes of the day, in glass stoppered Bottles, 1s. 6d. each, or a pair in neat card boxes for 4s. 6d., including perfect likenesses of the Prince and Princess. M'AHON'S perfumery warehouse, 410, George-street.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR.—Just opened, by J. PEARSON, 59, Market-street, a large assortment of Brushware and Perfumes; also Curling, Pinching, and Crimping Irons; Riding Canes and Walking Sticks not equalled in the colony; every style of ornamental hair—if not on hand—manufactured in the shortest notice, by first-class workmen. Hot and cold baths always ready.

DEEPER'S HOLLOW-GROUND RAZORS; a fresh supply. Hair-dresser, &c., 392, George-street.

HARDY, BROTHERS, beg to call the attention of the public to another of their beautiful monthly shipments of watches, jewellery, and presentation silver, ex mail steamer, comprising
Sterling silver tea and coffee do
Epergnes and dessert stands, very beautiful
Presentation watches of every description
Chronometrical levers, combining the accuracy of the chronometer with the strength of the lever
Gold and silver watches, adapted for bush use
Gold albertas and chains, in great variety
Bracelets and brooches, a superb assortment
Scarf pins, in onyx cameos, pearls, diamonds, &c., &c.
With a large assortment of other very select goods.
HARDY, BROTHERS, 5, Hunter-street.

ELECTRO-SILVER, ex Mary and Cossipore.—THIS DAY opened, Several Cases of the choicest and most beautiful designs in Epergnes, Centre-pieces, Dessert-stands, Vases, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c., &c., selected by Mr. S. HARDY, in London, from three of the first English manufacturers, all of whom obtained first-class medals in the Great Exhibition.
HARDY, BROTHERS.
Show Rooms, 5, Hunter-street.

TARGETS for SALE, suitable for country Volunteers. Apply to JAMES BRIERS, No. 2, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, 10,000 OK BRICKS, of good quality. Apply to JAMES BRIERS, No. 2, Lower George-st.

NOTICE.—To the Iron Merchants of Sydney and Country Districts.—On and after the 1st August next, the undersigned will be prepared to execute orders for Boiler Plates, Angle Iron, Merchant, and Railway Bar.
All orders promptly executed.
B. W. LATTIN, Lessee of the Fitzroy Iron Mines.

CIRCULAR HEAD POTATOES for SALE, now landing ex Abbey. BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

SEED POTATOES—the only lot in the Market. BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

ADELAIDE Oaten HAY for SALE, now landing ex Sea Nymph. BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, best makers. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, corner Pitt and Park streets.

SEED OATS, Scotch Potatoes, and Canadian. Poland Seed Oats, at FERRIS and SON'S, 239, Pitt-street.

TOBACCO.—Best brands of colonial manufacture on SALE at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17 and 19, King-st.

LUCERNE HAY.—A few lots to be sold cheap, to close consignments. PRITCHARD'S, 17 and 19, King-st.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND ARROWROOT, now landing, in packages, 40 to 60 lbs. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

BOILED and Raw Linseed Oil, in drums and wood. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Beeby and Dunstan's, Steven's, and other first-class brands, always on SALE. BUSLBY and SCOTT.

SEED OATS and BARLEY.—For SALE by the undersigned, a few bushels of the above, ex late arrivals from California. GEORGE A LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHARES FOR SALE:—
New South Wales Bank
Commercial ditto
Joint Stock ditto
Wallsend Coal
United Insurance
Pacific ditto
Melbourne and Minmi Coal
Teak Downs Copper
Moruya Silver Mine
Government Debentures.
W. BARTON, next Commercial Bank.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, and SCOTCH COOK STOVES.—The largest assortment of above, to cook for families of from 5 to 150 persons Prices, from 70s. to £15 SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL.—Stanford Comet Brand, reduced to Five Shillings per gallon. STANFORD and CO., 208, Pitt-street.

HONEY, BEESWAX, and ONIONS, for SALE, in large or small quantities, at ANTHONY TUNSELL'S, George-street Markets.

LUCERNE SEED for Sale. Also, a lot N. Z. Mattress Flax. H. R. REID, Clarence-st., Wynyard-square.

IRON TANK, capacity 1700 gallons, for SALE cheap. W. WESTGARTH, ship Lodora, Circular Quay.

WILCOX and GIBBS' family SEWING MACHINE. Price, £9. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.

ON SALE, at the stores of W. PRITCHARD, 17 and 19, King-street, Lucerne and Oaten Hay, very superior. Fine Flour, Maize, Oats, Barley

SALES BY AUCTION.

Patna Rice. Patna Rice.
1000 Bags.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Oxenbridge, Berry, master, from Calcutta.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Oxenbridge.
1000 bags Patna rice, each 1 cwt.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 31st Instant.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Fancy Biscuits
Vinegar
Arrowroot
Chicory
Coffee
Fruits
Dried Apples, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
25 cases Moir's 1 lb. salmon, each 100 tins
6 ditto Peek, Frean, and Co.'s fancy biscuits
25 ditto W. I. arrowroot, 7 lb tins
50 ditto chicory, each four 56 lb. tins
56 half-barrels dried apples
50 quarter-barrels ditto ditto
5 tons plantation coffee
300 boxes muscatel raisins
100 ditto rice starch
10 tons prime amber dates
100 quarter-casks Champion's vinegar
100 cases quart vinegar
50 cases Copland's pint pickles
25 ditto ditto quart ditto
50 ditto ditto bottled fruits
20 ditto ditto black currants
20 ditto ditto quart salad oil
30 ditto ditto pint ditto
30 ditto ditto half-pint ditto
10 ditto ditto assorted sauces
50 kegs carbonate soda
10 cases liquorice
25 ditto Albert's ½ lb. sardines
25 ditto ditto ¼ ditto
10 ditto Wotherspoon's sugar candy
30 ditto Colman's mustard, ½ lb. tins
20 ditto ditto ditto, 1 lb. ditto
10 ditto Whybrow's half-pint capers
200 ditto Feast's pint pickles, each 3 doz., new shape
20 ditto selected figs
50 barrels Scotch oatmeal
2 bales paper bags
6 cases pearl sago
6 ditto Robinson's patent groats
5 ditto Taylor's cocoa, each 1 cwt.
500 bags Mauritius sugars, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale

Coey's Hams
Ditto Bacon
North Wilts Cheese
Cork Rose Butter
Cheshire Cheese
Loaf Cheese.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 cases Coey's hams
10 ditto ditto bacon
15 ditto prime North Wilts cheese
15 ditto ditto Cheshire cheese
14 ditto ditto loaf ditto
25 firkins Cork rose butter.
Terms at sale.

Vickers' Old Tom.
Bell Brand.

73 Cases.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lodore, Morrison, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at Lamb's Bonded Stores, Lower Fort-street, THIS DAY, next, the 31st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
V in double triangle.
73 cases Vickers' (celebrated bell brand) old tom.
Terms, cash.

Paper.
20 Bales.

White
Cartridge
Small Hand
News
Printing Demy, &c.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Whitehall, —— master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Printers
To Stationers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
W in diamond, 8 under and 8 over,
1—1 bale, containing
20 reams white, 21 x 26, 40 lbs.
2—1 bale, containing
18 reams white, 21 x 26, 44 lbs.
3—1 bale, containing
10 reams white, 23 x 33, 60 lbs.
4—1 bale, same contents as No. 3
5—1 bale, containing
10 reams white, 23 x 33, 65 lbs.
6—1 bale, same contents as No. 5
7—1 bale, containing
10 reams white, 21 x 31½, 57 lbs.
8—1 bale, same contents as No 7
9—1 bale, containing
15 reams cartridge, 21 x 31, 42 lbs.
10—1 bale, containing
18 reams cartridge, 18 x 28, 29 lbs.
11—1 bale, containing
25 reams cartridge, 18 x 23½, 28 lbs.
12—1 bale, containing
23 reams small hand, 24 x 36, 21 lbs.
13—1 bale, containing
58 reams small hand, 21 x 26, 12 lbs.
14—1 bale, containing
50 reams small-hand, 20 x 30, 14 lbs.
15—1 bale, containing
42 reams small-hand, 20 x 30, 16 lbs.
W in diamond between T and S,
16—1 bale, containing
8 reams news, 36 x 50, 72 lbs.
17—1 bale, containing
30 reams printing demy, 18 x 22½, 19 lbs.
18—1 bale, containing
8 reams white blotting demy, 18 x 22½, 17 lbs.
4 ditto pink ditto ditto ditto, 14lbs.
4 ditto deep pink ditto ditto 18 lbs.
16 ditto half fhbr. coloured blotting, mixed colours, 17 lbs.
W in diamond between S S,
19.—1 bale, containing
64 reams fine grey, 20 x 30 9½ lbs.
20—20 1 bale, containing
34 reams cap, bleached, 20 x 30, 18 lbs.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.

Damaged.
Ex Lodore.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
An invoice of damaged boots and shoes.
Further particulars in a future issue.
Terms, cash.

Coarse Salt.
8 Tons.

To Grocers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
8 tons coarse Liverpool salt.
Terms, cash.

I.N.E. Matches.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st July, at 11 o'clock prompt,
25 cases I.N.E. matches, each 25 gross.
Terms at sale.

1lb. Oysters.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, July 31st, at 11 o'clock prompt,
100 cases 1lb. oysters.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 31st July, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Undaunted, Clare, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FG over S
No 3860—One case, containing
48 Tweed Sacs
3861—One case, containing
120 pairs Drill Trousers
3866—One case, containing
75 pairs Tweed Trousers
3870—One case, containing
150 pairs Blue Dungaree Trousers
3912—One case, containing
100 pairs Fancy Tweed Trousers
3925—One case, containing
9 pieces 6-4 and 8-4 Damasks
3926—One case, containing
9 pieces Diaper
12 ditto Irish
8 ditto Fronting.
SH over B,
No. 141—One bale, containing
6 dozen Dungaree Trousers
10 dozen Canvas ditto
2 dozen Jackets

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, July 31st, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The above.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 31st July, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Remainder of Mr. Geard's Stock, consisting of
Drapery, Hosiery, Slops, Woollens
Office Fixtures, Counters, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. P. Geard to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 31st July, at 11 o'clock.
Drapery, hosiery, slops, &c.
Terms at sale.
Mr. Geard having joined the firm of Christpher Newton, Brother, and Co., the whole will be for unreserved sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, July 31st, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of
54 Cases New Drapery Goods,
Just landed ex Lammermuir, from London.
☞ For Positive Unreserved Sale.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, July 31st, at 11 o'clock.
54 cases choice drapery goods.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, August 1st, at 12 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Handsome Pair Brown Carriage Horses, accustomed to run together, good in Single Harness, perfectly quiet.
Set Double Harness
Elegant Wagonette, in good condition.
☞ For Positively Unreserved Sale, the property of a gentleman lately arrived from the interior, having no further use for them.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, August 1st, at 12 o'clock sharp,
The above fashionable turn-out, either in one lot or separately, to suit purchasers. The horses are strong, and well adapted for dogcart work.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, August 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Dealers. Country Buyers, and others.
19 Cases Dressing Glasses, all sizes.
On account of whom it may concern.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on MONDAY, August 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Undaunted, Clare, master, from London.
19 cases British plate dressing-glasses, all sizes.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, August 1st, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

☞ To Parties Furnishing, and others.

Removed from Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, for the convenience of sale.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture
Glass, China, Plated-ware
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Valuable Books
Engravings, Oil Paintings
Kitchen Utensils
Iron and Brass Bedsteads, and Bedding, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, August 1st, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of valuable household furniture and effects, consisting of
Handsome sideboard, with cellaret
Mahogany dining table, with spare leaves
Hair-seated chairs and couch
Brussels carpets and rugs
Pier glasses, dressing glasses
Wardrobe, with sliding trays
Chests drawers, and washstands
Valuable books and bookcase
Large dinner service
Glass and plated-ware
Ornaments, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
The whole of the above are for unreserved sale.

On MONDAY, August 3rd, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, and others.
Mahogany Chair Frames, various patterns
Rosewood Chair, Lounge, and Sofa Frames, richly carved
Walnut ditto ditto
Satin Damask Tabaret, Horsehair, Trimmings, &c.
Just landed ex Undaunted, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on MONDAY, August 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
17 cases chair and couch frames
Tabaret, horsehair, and trimmings, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To the Trade, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

134 Trunks Seasonable Boots and Shoes
5 Cases Chamois Skins.
☞ New landing.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
A well selected invoice of seasonable boots and shoes.
Without reserve.
Terms, liberal.
Full particulars in future issue.

Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.

Just landed ex Undaunted, and Lammermuir.

FRIDAY, 31 at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
Several consignments seasonable drapery, fancy goods, clothing, &c., &c.
Terms liberal as usual.

Tweed Melbourne Sacs
Ditto Trousers
Ditto Vests
Black Melbourne Sacs
American Canvas.

THIS DAY, 31st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
5 cases clothing
1 bale American canvas.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Clothing

On account of whom it may concern,

Ex Undaunted, Clare, master, from London.

THIS DAY, 31st, at 11 o'clock prompt,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
On account of whom it may concern.
113—1 ditto, ditto 200 ditto B. and Y. fancy tweed, slightly
81—1 ditto, ditto 36 dozen men's scotch twill shirts, ditto
90—1 ditto, ditto 150 pairs men's black doe trousers, ditto
91—1 ditto, ditto 100 brown drill trousers, ditto
96—1 ditto, ditto 200 B. and Y. black alpaca sacs, ditto and much
99—1 ditto, ditto 200 men's ditto ditto, much
97—1 ditto, ditto 250 ditto ditto ditto, slightly
98—1 ditto, ditto 150 ditto gambroon trousers, ditto much
84—1 ditto, ditto 150 ditto fancy doe ditto, slightly
77—1 ditto, ditto 20 dozen men's self-colour crimean shirts, slightly
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of Various Goods, balances of different Shipments.

Glassware
13 Sets Rich Cut Decanters
12 Ditto Massive Ditto
6 Sets Electro-plated Dome Dish Covers
80 lbs. Turkey Sponges
17 Boxes Ultramarine
Framed Slates
5-4 Matting, Red and White
6-4 ditto ditto.

FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at half-past 10.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at half-past 10,
Various packages of the above goods.
Without any reserve.
Terms, cash.

Patent Gas Office Stoves
Sewing Machines.

Beautifully finished, in good order, and suitable for family work.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
2 sewing machines
2 patent gas office stoves.
Terms, cash.

Positive Unreserved Sale.

THIS DAY, at half-past 11

3 Cases Fancy Tweeds and Does
1 ditto Black Broads
1 ditto Fancy Coatings
1 ditto Plush Hats
1 ditto Sundries.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11,
7 cases as above.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Fresh Goods, just landed, ex William Cole.
J. Davies and Sons',
Bostock and Co.'s,
Homan and Co.,
Turner, Hyde, and Co., &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 4th August, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
117 packages boots and shoes, fresh goods, just landed, from the above favourite makers.
Terms, liberal.

ON MONDAY NEXT.

IMPORTANT CITY INVESTMENT.

GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.

That extensive and valuable property,
THE ODDFELLOWS' HALL INN,
occupied by Mr. DISHINGTON, who has been the tenant for UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS.
Also,
THE SHOP AND DWELLING
next to the inn, and occupied by Mr. Hughes, greengrocer, the whole occupying a frontage of
66 FEET to GEORGE-STREET,
with a depth of about 132 FEET, in the best business position in that crowded thoroughfare.

*** This noted City Property will be positively sold on MONDAY next, 3rd August, at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

MONDAY, 3rd August.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

LISMORE,
RICHMOND RIVER.

THE TWICKENHAM ESTATE,
Comprising 130 ACRES of RICH ALLUVIAL and BRUSH SOIL, at the head of the navigation, north arm Richmond River, and within the boundary of the Government Township of Lismore.
The Improvements comprise
A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, built of cedar, containing 10 rooms, with out-offices, garden, gardener's cottage, milking-yard, &c.
A STEAM SAW-MILL, consisting of shed 70 feet long by 32 feet wide, of most substantial construction. The machinery is fitted with large vertical saw frame, travelling carriage, &c., capable of cutting logs 6 feet in diameter. There is also a circular saw bench 38 feet in length, with fittings complete, the whole driven by a 14 horse-power engine.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 3rd August, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above described
TWICKENHAM ESTATE, LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER,
well known as the property of the late H. GERRARD, Esq.
It comprises 130 acres within the boundary of the
TOWN OF LISMORE,
with extensive deep water frontage to the Richmond River.
The improvements consist of—
A DWELLING HOUSE on the river bank, substantially built of sawn cedar boards, containing

Sitting-room,	15 x 15
Bedroom,	15 x 15
Ditto,	15 x 12
Ditto,	12 x 10
Ditto,	13 x 10
Ditto,	12 x 10.

Also, a dining-room 20 x 13, built of slabs and shingled, connected with the house by an enclosed covered way. A kitchen, with servants' rooms and store adjoining, and an outer cooking kitchen.
A STEAM SAW MILL, fitted with a large vertical frame, travelling carriage, and circular saw bench, iron saw fence, with screws, worms, and saws complete, crab-winch, &c. The machinery, made by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., is driven by an imported 14 horse-power table engine, by Ormerod and Son, of Manchester, with multitubular boiler, with extra tubes, &c.

☞ Twickenham is a very valuable, highly improved estate in the centre of an important locality, with the advantage of constant steam communication with Sydney.
Mr. Moriarty, the Government Chief Engineer, has just decided that the approach to the punt must be through the property, and a right of road will have to be purchased, will greatly enhance the value of the estate.
The advantages the mill property possesses cannot be equalled in the colony. Abundance of cedar is to be procured from the brushes above the property, and all must pass the mill wharf. Contracts may be made for either pine or cedar in any quantity, there being nearly an inexhaustible supply within two miles of water.
The instructions of the mortgagee are to effect a sale, and the attention of capitalists and others is specially directed to the estate.
Title, unquestionable, full particulars of which can be obtained on application to S. C. Brown, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has been instructed to sell, by Mr. Fane,
One hundred and fifty prime fat bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers,
On MONDAY, the 3rd August, at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 3rd August.

To Spirit Merchants and others.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Undaunted, Captain Clare, from London.
At the Australian Bond.

70 Cases Brandy.
All more or less damaged by sea water.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,
K over 927,
70 cases fine old Champagne cognac.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 3rd August.

To Tobacconists, Shippers, Traders, and others.
At Leigh's Bond.

TOBACCO.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond, on MONDAY, immediately after the sale at the Australian Bond,
To close an account,
2 certificates of 10's tobacco,

Mark.	Nos.	lbs. nett.
H		
789	14	113
790	15	112

Without reserve.
Terms, nett cash.

WEDNESDAY, 5th August.

To Crockeryware Merchants, Ironmongers, and others.

Great Clearance Sale at the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers,
CROCKERY
GLASSWARE
IRONMONGERY
CUTLERY.

CHATTO and HUGHES will hold a large clearance sale of the above goods at the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, on WEDNESDAY, 5th August,
☞ Full particulars will appear in a future issue.

☞ Large Unreserved Sale of Forty Packages of General Merchandise.

THURSDAY, 7th August.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 7th August, at 11 o'clock,
40 packages general merchandise
For unreserved sale.
☞ Particulars in a future issue.

Cocoanut Oil
Ditto Fibre
South Sea Island Arrowroot
Net, Twine, Curiosities
Cloth and Mats.
First lot to be offered.

FRIDAY, 31st July.

To Merchants, Soap and Candle Makers, Grocers, Druggists, Collectors of Curiosities, Shippers, and others,

The Cargo of the Mission Brig John Williams.
For Unreserved Sale.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the Rev. A. Buxacott to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11, without reserve,
Ex John Williams, missionary brig,
South Sea Island produce as under, viz.,
3 tons pure cocoa nut oil
92 ballots coir fibre
1 case coir nets and twine
8 bundles mats, &c.
628 baskets arrowroot
19 cases ditto
6 casks ditto
And a variety of sundries.

The Arrowroot is a particularly fine sample, and has been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to the best Bermuda, unusual trouble having been taken with its growth and preparation.
The Cocoanut Oil has been expressed from fresh nuts, and is comparatively free from any objectionable scent, and will be delivered to the purchasers in new and sound casks, purchased for the purpose in Sydney.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.

Finest Snowdrops
Rich White Counter
Ditto Yellow ditto
Fine Brown Ration.

FRIDAY, 31st July.

To Merchants, Shippers to the neighbouring Colonies, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

For Sale, without reserve.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11, at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
1—110 bags finest snowdrops
J—200 ditto grainy counter
N—290 ditto yellow counter
O—229 ditto finest snowdrops
T— 18 ditto ditto light yellow ditto
U—555 ditto very fine light yellow
D—150 ditto rich grainy counter
N—470 ditto white grainy counter
O—2 0 ditto ditto extra ditto
S— 8 ditto very light ditto
T—15½ ditto ditto ditto ditto

The trade are particularly requested to call and inspect the samples of this lot of fine Mauritius counters. The auctioneers have positive instructions to sell, and would remind buyers that this is the only parcel of first-class Mauritius sugars still in importers' hands in this market.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Pale Ale.

FRIDAY, 31st July.

To Publicans and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Second lot to be offered,
50 casks India pale ale, each 4 dozen.
Terms at sale.

White Herrings.
On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Lord Macaulay, from London.
With all faults.

FRIDAY, 31st July.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
G&Co,
50 half-barrels white herrings.
Terms, cash.

Sperm Candles.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
100 boxes British sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Sago
Liquorice.

Ex Lodore, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
X in diamond, 8 under,
8 cases sago
2 ditto liquorice.
Terms, cash.

North Wilts Cheese.
Prime Breakfast Bacon.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Jason,
20 cases North Wilts cheese
10 ditto prime English bacon.
Terms at sale.

American Flour.

THIS DAY

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 barrels American fine flour.
Terms at sale.

Sardines
Tomatoes
Vinegar, &c.

THIS DAY.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Whitehall,
10 cases ½ sardines
5 ditto tomatoes
2 ditto vinegar
100 boxes maccaroni and vermicelli
100 cases pint salad oil
50 boxes plums in cartoons
5 cases prunes.
Terms at sale.

Adelaide Flour.
Struth's "Polworth Mills."

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 31st instant,
At 3 o'clock.
On Grafton Wharf.

To Millers, Bakers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.
A sample bag on application.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Stores, on Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Mary Anne,
284 bags superfine silk-dressed flour.
Ex Ewald,
754 bags ditto ditto ditto.
The above shipment of superfine South Australian silk-dressed flour are for positive unreserved sale, to close a joint account, and being from the well-known Struth's "Polworth Mills," its superior quality may be fully relied upon.
The Auctioneers will be happy, in order to afford facilities for a thorough test, to supply applicants with any samples they may require, on application at the rooms, 362, George-street.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Timber.

Laths, Staves, Palings
Shingles, Battens.

Ex Alarm, from Hobart Town.

MONDAY, 3rd August, 1863.

To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, Shippers, and others

For Unreserved Sale.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of the Alarm, from Hobart Town, comprising
424 pieces hardwood timber, 4 x 3, 5 x 5, 5 x 3, 6 x 3, 7 x 3, 8 x 3
272 pieces ditto ditto, 3 x 2, 4 x 2.
PALINGS.
1000 box palings, 5 feet
4560 broad ditto ditto, ditto ditto
28,865 ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet
SHINGLES.
100,000 full cut hardwood shingles.
LATHS, STAVES, &c.
22,000 laths
1919 wattle staves, 4 feet
30,000 feet hardwood battens, long lengths.
Terms at sale.

VALUABLE CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
By order of THE TRUSTEES in the Estate of the late HENRY MACE, Esq.

CITY PROPERTIES.
LOT 1.—KING-STREET—THAT LARGE SHOP, at present occupied by Mr. JOHN HALBERT, on the north side of King-street, between GEORGE and KING STREETS, and running through to Bank-court.
LOT 2—THAT SPLENDID WHARF PROPERTY, recently in the occupation of Mr. Cuthbert, having about 173 FEET FRONTAGE TO DARLING HARBOUR, situate between the GAS COMPANY'S WORKS and Captain Smith's Wharf.
LOT 3—THE EXTENSIVE WHARF PROPERTY on the South side of Liverpool-street, Darling Harbour, at present occupied by Messrs. Wilkinson Brothers, including an area of ABOUT ONE ACRE AND A Quarter.
LOT 4.—BLOCK OF LAND CORNER OF SUSSEX and LIVERPOOL STREETS, occupied by the City Mission.
LOT 5.—ALLOTMENT OF LAND, DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, at the corner of Susan-place, known as D. Venteman's, together with the weatherboard cottage thereon, and stabling.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
LOT 6.—SIX VILLA SITES of about 3½ acres each, on the Cook's River Road, adjoining Mr. REILLEY'S property, and nearly opposite Belle Vue, belonging to Mr. Talbot.
LOT 7—Three BEAUTIFUL FARMS of about thirty acres each, at Parramatta, close to the Darling Mills, and adjoining Mr. PYE'S celebrated ORANGERY, having extensive frontage to the Darling Mills Creek.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the trustees in the Estate of the late Henry Mace, Esq to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
On WEDNESDAY, 12th August,
The whole of the above very valuable CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
*** Plans in preparation, and full particulars will be published shortly.
Titles, unquestionable.
For particulars apply to Messrs. SPAIN and ROXBURGH, solicitors, Sydney Exchange.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE of FREEHOLD LAND.
On the Ground, MONDAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock, comprising 55 allotments of the celebrated
POINT PIPER ESTATE,
commencing near the English Church at Upper Paddington, and extending along Piper-street to Ocean-street and the Point Piper Road, to within a short distance of the Congregational Church, being choice lots reserved from former sales out of the few blocks of land in the subdivision of the large estate to which a
FREEHOLD TITLE CAN BE GIVEN.
Some of the lots now for sale were reserved as convenient sites for first-class villa residences, on account of the desirableness of the situation and healthiness of position, commanding magnificent panoramic views of Sydney Harbour, Botany Bay, and surrounding country; perfectly open to the refreshing sea breezes in the summer season, having abundance of good water at a moderate depth; good drainage; with building stone at hand, and regular communication with the city every ten minutes by omnibuses, which reach the General Post Office, George-street, within twenty minutes.
☞ The terms of sale will be 25 per cent. deposit, and the balance by bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, WITHOUT interest, or 75 per cent. of the purchase-money may remain secured on the property for two or three years at 8 per cent. from the day of sale.
The several portions now for sale may be readily known by lines cut through the turf, or on the surface of the soil, indicating the size of the blocks to be offered, which contain from 5 to 10 allotments of 20 feet frontage each; thus purchasers may be able to take one or more, as they may wish.
In Block A, opposite Paddington-street, are 5 allotments, each 20 feet by about 99 feet, commencing 20 feet northward of the two-storied house erected on this block. From this part the views are very beautiful.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
In Blocks B and C are 25 allotments, all having frontages to Point Piper Road and Piper Road, commencing 218 feet 6 inches from the Upper South Head Road, at a point opposite the property and residence of the Rev. John West. This site contains 6 allotments of 20 feet each, with good depths.
On the north side of the cottages, farther down the road, and opposite the residence of John Watkins, Esq., is a small block of 4 allotments, or 80 feet, being Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13.
In the same section, eighty feet farther north, is a block of 9 lots, 20 feet each, Nos. 18 to 26; and near the junction of Moncur-street are 8 allotments, three of which front Moncur-street, Nos. 43, 44, and 45.
In Piper-street are five allotments in block C, all above 20 feet frontage, having very extensive views across the Randwick Racecourse to the south shore, and waters of Botany Bay. Further along Piper-street, in block B, are 7 allotments lying south of the new houses, and on the north side of them are 11 allotments, all 20 feet wide, and having a back entrance.
At the same time and place will be sold the fine two-storied houses, with double verandahs, overlooking the harbour and city, erected on 100 feet of land fronting POINT PIPER ROAD, at its intersection with Paddington-street. Each house contains four rooms, hall, and kitchen, built on stone foundations, separate yards, and entrance from a reserved road at the rear of the premises.
These houses have been erected at a very great cost, but will be sold without regard to the outlay; and the Auctioneer is instructed to sell them separately, giving the first purchaser the option of taking two or more consecutively, as he may choose.
Observe: Title satisfactory.
Terms very liberal.
Plans on view at the Auction Rooms.

A BUILDING SITE IN ABERCROMBIE-STREET.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of August, at 11 o'clock.
An allotment of land on the east side of Abercrombie-street, opposite the Schoolroom adjoining St. Benedict's Church, and near to Parramatta-street, bounded on the north by the premises of Mr. Henery, 122 feet, which separates it from Mr. Bryant's property. The frontage is 17 feet 9 inches to Abercrombie-street, and is fenced on the east and north sides.
This is a level piece of good land, very suitable for the residence of a mechanic, being close to the Sugar Works, the Distillery, and a populous neighbourhood.
Title—a grant from the Crown, with a farthing quit rent per annum.
A plan on view at the Auction Rooms.

Splendid Building Sites.
On the Point Piper Estate,
Paddington.

With Frontages to the Point Piper Road, Piper-street, John-street, and Moncur-street.

For Sale, on the Ground, on MONDAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, on the ground, on the day above-mentioned,
Some of the choicest spots on this celebrated estate.
A surveyor has marked out some of the blocks for sale so plainly that selections of particular sites can be readily chosen by all intending purchasers.
Plans can be seen at the Rooms.

Colonial Produce.

FRIDAY, 31st July.

Campbell's Wharf, half-past 10 o'clock
The Cargo of the Jessie, from Port Macquarie.
Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.
Oak Shingles
Mess Beef—Toner's, Bacon
Pumpkins, Maize, &c.

ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from H. Toner, Esq., to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, 31st July, at half past 10 o'clock prompt,
The cargo of the Jessie, from Port Macquarie, consisting of
4 casks tallow, "Toner A1"
150 heavy hides
25 hides
1 bag wool
1 bundle sheepskins
635 horns
¾ sides bacon 1 package cheeks, &c.
70 barrels beef, "Toner's," very prime
60 bushels maize
340 pumpkins
42,000 best oak shingles.
2,000 staves
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers.

20 Packages Boots and Shoes.
On account of whom it may concern.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 packages boots and shoes.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.

Important and attractive Auction Sale of
Two Hundred and Thirty-five Packages New and Seasonable
Boots and Shoes.
Just landed.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, July 31st.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 31st July, at 11 o'clock,
235 packages boots and shoes, all seasonable and well assorted goods.
Comprising
Calf bluchers, pegged
Kip ditto, ditto
Stout bradded bluchers
Stout B. M. wellingtons
Calf wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto ditto square edged
Stout B. M. wellingtons, pegged
Calf wellingtons, pegged, square and round toes
Ditto ditto, sprigged
Patent morocco leg wellingtons
French split wellingtons, pegged
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Extra quality French calf wellingtons
Calf wellingtons, French fronts
Ditto half-wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto ditto ditto, pegged
French split half-wellingtons, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Extra quality kid leg E. S. boots
Ditto ditto dress ditto ditto
Ditto ditto calf goloshed ditto ditto
Ditto ditto memel ditto ditto ditto
Kid leg patent goloshed ditto
Boys' and youths' calf bluchers
Ditto ditto kip ditto
Ditto ditto calf and elastic side boots
Ladies' bronzed E. S boots
Ditto ditto mock button ditto
Ditto glove kid ditto
Ditto kid, E. S.
Ditto coloured cashmere E. S. boots
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto lace ditto
Maids' kid E. S. boots
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto balmoral ditto
Women's cloth E S. ditto
Ditto ditto lace ditto
Maids' cloth boots, E. S.
Women's cordovan ditto
Maids' ditto ditto. &c., &c., &c.
LEATHER.
At 1 o'clock,
Bathurst kip and sole leather
40 bundles bags and harness leather
Calfskins, kangaroo skins, &c.
Terms at sale.

The fine Brig ROYAL EXCHANGE, 222 tons register.
For Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY, 31st July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, on THIS DAY, 31st July, at half-past 12 o'clock,
The fine brig ROYAL EXCHANGE, recently arrived from Leith, 222 tons register, carries a large cargo on an unusually light draught of water, and is admirably adapted for the intercolonial trade. She is well built, is copper-fastened, underwent a thorough overhaul and repair, including new bends, decks, and rails, and was newly coppered immediately before leaving Leith.
She is exceeding well found in sails (having 3 sets), stores, &c., and is in perfect sea-going order.
Inventory in course of preparation.
She is now lying at the Circular Quay, Sydney, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, August 12th.

Sale

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DEATH BY POISON.—The gloom which overspread our town upon the removal from our midst by death of one of our oldest and most deeply respected citizens, Mr. Shackles, was intensified this morning, when the melancholy intelligence spread of the sudden death of Mr. Langstaff, chemist and druggist, of Church-street, and, as was found to be too true, that death was caused by poison, taken at an early hour this morning. An inquest was held by the coroner at noon. The jury, after viewing the body of the deceased gentleman, and hearing the evidences of Mrs. Langstaff, having adjourned to Union Inn, it appeared from the evidence that Mr. Langstaff rose this morning about six o'clock, and partially dressed himself; he said he was going into the garden, but did not go there; he was evidently ill, in an excited state, and was opening and cleaching his hands. The deceased was in bodily ill health. He said, when urged by Mrs. Langstaff to go to bed again, that he would go into the surgery and get something that would do him good. Almost immediately after his entering the surgery, Mrs. Langstaff heard a fall, and, hastening thither, found deceased lying behind the counter on his face. Dr. Pringle was immediately sent for, and, upon arriving, recognised, when he entered the surgery, the peculiar smell of prussic acid. He found on the counter, near where the body lay, a bottle which had contained prussic acid, quite empty. Mr. Langstaff was quite dead, and had been for some minutes. A smell of prussic acid issued from his mouth and nostrils. Death was caused by swallowing prussic acid. This being the only evidence, the jury returned as their verdict—"That the deceased Francis Langstaff came to his death by swallowing prussic acid, but there is no evidence to satisfy us whether the poison was taken by design or accident."

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—In consequence of the sudden and severe illness of the mayor, the council, at their appointed time of meeting on Wednesday afternoon, adjourned; the only business entered into being the opening and deciding upon tenders for metal and river stone for Church-street.

ACCIDENT.—I have to add to my melancholy catalogue the particulars of an accident which occurred yesterday evening, and which resulted in severe injury to Mrs. J. H. Plunkett, wife of Mr. Plunkett, Q. C. A party of three ladies, including Mrs. Plunkett, and a gentleman, having crossed the river from Subiaco Convent, were being driven to the train by one of our public conveyances (Faux's). When near the dam and bridge in Macarthur's Fields, which there crosses the fresh water stream, the horse, from some cause or other, shied, and the party were precipitated over the side of the embankment. Although, providentially, no life was lost, and the other members of the party escaped with bruises only, Mrs. Plunkett's arm was broken, and other injuries of a less severe nature were sustained by her. Dr. Pringle was sent for, and was shortly afterwards in attendance.

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.—The half-yearly meeting of the company was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. Dobson in the chair. From the treasurer's statement it appeared that the company is now clear of debt, but a small balance, however, remaining in the treasurer's hands. It was resolved to make application to the various insurance companies, and also to collect local subscriptions towards providing the many necessary things of which the brigade is still destitute. The post of foreman of the brigade being vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. Houison of that office (Mr. Houison remaining a member of the company), the meeting proceeded to ballot for his successor, and Mr. Culnisse was declared elected. Previous to the meeting, a portion of the company assembled for practice at the engine station, and proceeded with the engine to the Domain.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday, 29th.—Before Messrs. Langley, F. Oakes, and C. Byrnes. William Hart v. Thomas Goby. Complainant summoned defendant for unlawfully detaining a crab winch, block, and ropes. The articles belonged to complainant, but had been used by another man (French) who was contractor for the Beckett's new bridge. French failing to perform his contract, the defendant (his bondsman) had to complete the work, and took possession, among other plant, of the crab winch, &c. There was some doubt as to whether complainant had not sold the articles to French. The Bench dismissed the case.

ARMIDALE.

[FROM OUR ROCKY RIVER CORRESPONDENT.]

ACCORDING to advertisement, a public meeting was convened at Mr. Cooper's hotel, on Thursday, 23rd instant, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means to be adopted to prevent the spread of scab in sheep. A goodly number of gentlemen assembled, for the most part sheep-owners. The business of the meeting was opened by Mr. S. DARBY proposing, and Mr. G. ALLINGHAM seconding, that Mr. E. G. Cleek do take the chair.

The chairman introduced the scab question with a few very appropriate remarks, believing that the present Act should be carried out in its integrity, for the purpose of getting rid of the disease entirely.

Mr. H. A. THOMAS rose to propose the first resolution, "That this meeting views with considerable alarm the increase of the disease amongst sheep known as scab, now existing in various parts of the colony, more especially in the Liverpool Plains District, so contiguous to New England." He maintained that the question under consideration was of vital importance, and interested not only the squatters but all classes of the community. So much depended upon the prosperity of the pastoral interest, that if sheepowners suffered reverses all other persons suffered with them. He had pleasure in proposing the resolution.

Mr. J. COOPER seconded the resolution, which, on being put from the chair, was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. J. A. THEE rose, and proposed "That this meeting is of opinion that, in order to put a check to such increase of disease, the provisions of the Scab Act now in force in the colony should be most rigorously enforced."

Mr. MUNRO seconded the resolution.

Carried.

Mr. J. GILL rose, and proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting views with still greater alarm the evasions that have been made of the said Act by owners of scabby sheep trying to effect a cure, and strongly recommends that in future all persons attempting to cure scabby sheep in any manner whatever, or shearing sheep which are known to be affected with scab, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred pounds and forfeit all claims to compensation under the said Act." Mr. Gill said that shearing was close at hand, and the scab might be propagated by shearers conveying it from one woolshed to another, so that it was necessary to exercise the greatest caution in endeavouring to eradicate the disease. Again, any malicious person could infect a station with scab by conveying it from an infected quarter. He urged the exercise of the Act in its integrity.

Mr. MACKENZIE thoroughly coincided with the resolution, and begged to second it. He thought it was the best way to kill the sheep at once which were infected with scab; for a dipping with specifics was not always successful, as he had known a thrice repetition of dipping necessary.

The resolution was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Mr. NORTON proposed the fourth resolution, "That the compensation afforded to sheep-owners, whose sheep are destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the said Act—viz., 4s. for each sheep, and 2s. for each lamb, is altogether inadequate for the purpose."

Mr. DUCAT, in seconding the resolution, affirmed that the course recommended was the only effective one for thoroughly getting rid of the scab; and in proposing such stringent measures it must be understood that the proposition came from gentlemen whose flocks were in an uninfected district, but who were willing to assist in paying compensation to others, so as to get rid of the disease altogether. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. T. COOPER moved the fifth resolution, to the effect "That an increased fixed rate of compensation be established." He admitted, however, the difficulty to provide a fixed reasonable rate, so as not to encourage fraudulent intentions of dishonest persons.

Mr. D. BAKER seconded the resolution.

Mr. H. A. THOMAS, in an argumentative speech, which was applauded, moved an amendment, "That the compensation allowed be two-thirds of the assessed sound value of the sheep destroyed, said value not to exceed 15s. per head.

Mr. MUNRO seconded the amendment, which was carried.

Hereupon several persons objected to the manner in which the amendment was carried by a majority, as persons voted who were not owners of sheep.

Mr. A. W. HAYLES said that a public meeting had been convened, and as such all the persons present, whether squatters or not, had a perfect right to vote for or against the resolutions or amendments. (Hear, hear.) The subject was one of paramount importance, and the question was of a like interest to all classes of the community. He however would suggest a remedy if they wished to have a thoroughly squattocratic meeting. Let some gentleman move the chairman from the chair and propose some other gentleman to fill the same, when the meeting could be reconstituted and non-sheepholders excluded. (Hear, hear.)

The suggestion was not acted upon; but objections were raised that the amendment proposed by Mr. H. A. Thomas was carried in error; whereupon the chairman again put the amendment to the meeting, when it was confirmed by a bumping majority.

Mr. MACKENZIE wished to propose an amendment to that of Mr. Thomas', when

Mr. HAYLES rose to order. He submitted that, after an amendment had been carried by the meeting, it was not in order to move an amendment with the view of stultifying the one which had been just passed; but he suggested that the amendment might be embodied in a resolution, although he did not anticipate that the meeting would entertain it, since it would rescind Mr. Thomas' amendment.

Several gentlemen spoke to the same effect, when Mr. Mackenzie withdrew his amendment.

Mr. S. DARBY, in a fluent and eloquent speech, proposed the sixth resolution, which was, in effect, that a deduction of two shillings and sixpence per head should be made from the compensation awarded by the Act on all scabby sheep shorn since the 1st July last. He was of opinion that assistance should be rendered to the squatters from the consolidated fund, and he regarded this matter of no little importance.

Mr. EVERETT seconded the resolution; but, upon reflection, the resolution was withdrawn as not being requisite.

Mr. L. W. SEELEY proposed "That these resolutions be embodied in a petition, and presented to the two Houses of Parliament—to be signed by the holders of sheep—and that a committee be appointed to carry out the same, and obtain signatures."

Mr. ARMSTRONG seconded the resolution.

Mr. L. W. SEELEY further remarked that he could not see why persons who were not sheep-owners should wish to interfere in the proceedings in which they were not called upon to assist, and which did not so immediately concern those who were not sheep-owners.

Mr. HAYLES would take Mr. Seeley upon his own argument, and assert that he (Mr. S.) was quite out of place in interfering by proposing such a resolution as he had done; if some of the meeting were not qualified to sign the petition, then Mr. Seeley was disqualified from proposing it. It should have been proposed and seconded by squatters, instead of those by whom it was introduced.

Mr. SEELEY remarked that it was not for tinkers and such like to sign the petition. (A voice: "Nor bankers' clerks either!") Laughter.

Mr. HAYLES further remarked that the subject under discussion was of universal interest to all classes, and more especially since transformations in this colony were of daily occurrence—to-day a storekeeper, to-morrow a squatter, and next day something else.

Mr. BLACK said that, whatever antagonism between classes might be evinced in this colony, it was evident that there was a paramount interest taken by all classes of the community in the welfare of the pastoral interest; and the same solicitude which was taken in it by the squatters was also evinced by the whole community, which was evident from the persons who attended this meeting who were unconnected with squatting. One class in the colony could not be injuriously affected without the other classes suffering in a proportionate degree, especially when the suffering class was so important a one as that of the pastoral. It was highly commendable for the gentlemen of this unaffected district to come forward and offer their aid to infected districts, in suggesting their conviction of the mode, however stringent, to eradicate the scab. He trusted the whole pastoral interest would harmonise together, with the view of allaying the fear of the spread of so pernicious a disease, by a unity of co-operation, which he believed would be aided by the Government so far as they were enabled to do so. (Cheers.)

Mr. Seeley's resolution was then put to the meeting and carried by acclamation.

Mr. MCKENZIE again brought forward his rejected amendment in the shape of a resolution to the effect that the compensation should be fixed at 7s. per head, but the resolution lapsed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved that the chairman leave the chair, and that Mr. Moore take the same, when Mr. A. W. Hayles proposed a vote of thanks Mr. E. G. Clerk for his able conduct in the chair, which, upon being duly seconded by Mr. Norton, was carried by acclamation. The chairman gracefully acknowledged the compliment, after which a committee was formed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

Friday, 24th July.—To-day another meeting was held, exclusively by squatters, but nothing particular transpired, beyond a repetition of the resolutions carried by the public meeting held yesterday. Mr. H. A. Thomas was induced to withdraw his amendment at this second meeting, which had reference to the appointment of arbitrators for appraising compensation for diseased sheep.

DUBBO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Tuesday, the 21st instant, a public meeting was held here, pursuant to notice, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the requirements of the town and district of Dubbo, with a view of bringing the same prominently before the Executive." Our police magistrate, Mr. Marsh, having been voted into the chair, the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously:—"1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, this town, being the focus of all the local business transactions, postal communications, &c., of the valuable pastoral country embraced by the Bogan, Darling, Barwan, Macquarie, and Castlereagh rivers, is entitled to telegraphic communication without any conditions." "2. That the road up the Talbragar, via Cobborah to Muswellbrook, being the road by which the greater part of the imports to the district and western interior are conveyed, and the produce sent to market, should have an adequate sum granted annually for its repair and maintenance." 3. "That it is the hope of this meeting that the bridge across the Macquarie, at this township, for which the money was voted last session by Parliament, will soon be proceeded with." 4. "That a very large quantity of flour and local produce for this township, and the stations to the westward, being obtained from Mudgee, an immediate survey of a new road to that town, probably along the present post track, is rendered imperative." 5. "That the present dangerous state of the crossing over the Talbragar, on the road to the Castlereagh River, Marthaguy, Merri Merri, Bundamar, and Nigery Creeks, can only be permanently remedied by the erection of a bridge." 6. "That the application of the money-order system to this town would be a great boon to all classes." 7. "That the chairman be requested to transmit the foregoing resolutions to our member, that he may bring our wants urgently before the Executive."

The meeting was numerously attended, and was addressed by Messrs. M'Killop, Brocklehurst, Serasier, Thomas, Tibbits, and Irving, J.P.s; also by Messrs. Browning, Soane, Spring, M'Donough, Harris, and Boland. These gentlemen alluded in pointed terms to the small share of public improvements accorded to this very important district.

MACLEAY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JULY 13TH.—Irregularity in the transit of mails is an inconvenience that has been most unpleasantly frequent of late. Making every allowance for bad roads and swollen rivers, these obstacles, particularly the latter, cannot be always accepted as excuses for the tardy arrival of what all men prize—their letters and papers. The non-delivery of a letter within the regulated time may injure a man's reputation, perhaps damage his prospects. A mailman may have a good whip and sharp spurs, and apply both with all the energy of his arm and his heels, but these incentives to speed will be totally useless in procuring the required degree of celerity if the animal he rides is old, broken down, and completely past the work he is put to. Contractors are entitled to consideration when the elements are unfavourable, but they are bound, and it is their duty, to provide proper materials for the duty they undertake to perform. It is generally stated that on the line between this and Sydney the mail horses are not, in some instances, suitable for the labour they have to meet, hence our mails are often long delayed. The gallant officer who had so long and so efficiently managed the post office department, knows well the difference between zealous conscientious public servants, and those who are not. The latter description of persons may be discovered amongst mail contractors, and it is hoped they will be made to improve arrangements, which, almost every month, give cause for dissatisfaction.

On Saturday a distribution of blankets was made to the aborigines of this district. A large number collected in and about Kempsey, and in the evening many pursuing the liquid road to happiness, partook of the entertainment which their "greatest enemies" prepared for them, and like all savages became noisy and boisterous.

The steamer arrived on Monday, and after discharging cargo at Fredericktown, Kempsey, and the Steam works, passed down on the following day bound for Sydney. We missed her former commander, Captain Collins, known for several years to every resident on the Macleay; his accommodating business-like habits earned universal respect and confidence. May we soon see him back again.

Tuesday, 14th.—This is post day, and again the unpleasant announcement was made that no Sydney mail had arrived. There are now three mails from Sydney due, and we can only hope that they will reach this on Saturday. May there be no further disappointment.

The weather has been very wintry of late. Cold and bracing during the day, with an occasional brisk wind, having a very perceptible smell of frost. After sunset the temperature makes us all appreciate the advantage of closed doors and roaring fires.

The ortolan of Australian epicures, the Wonga Wonga pigeon, once so plentiful in this district, is disappearing. A few years since this beautiful bird was seen in every direction, but now it is rarely met with.

20th July.—The mails due on Saturday arrived and were delivered yesterday. Their arrival ended the anxiety of many persons. Our postal communication with Sydney will be always liable to interruption from continuous wet weather, but the delay which I have referred to in a previous part of this letter was attributable to a contractor not being in a condition to fulfil his undertakings. Proper steps will, of course, be taken to prevent a repetition of such annoyance. A resident of this district largely interested in every matter that would improve local property is making an effort to procure a steamer of suitable size, power, and accommodation, so that we may have regular steam communication with Sydney. Should he succeed, it will render valuable service to this community.

On Friday last, the steamer Firefly, engaged for the purpose, took from Fredericktown a number of persons, who made conditional purchases on the Bellinger River, and several parties who go to that locality for the purpose of searching out the best available land. A large extent of country has been taken up, and much more will be selected within the next month. The Bellinger and Nambucka rivers are remote spots, and hitherto the only inhabitants have been a few white people, occupied in cutting timber, and a large number of aborigines with a very bad character. The persons who are now opening up this portion of New South Wales are not planting a colony, but they are forming a new settlement, at considerable expense, and in the face of peril and privation. They are entitled to support and encouragement; both could be cheaply given by placing one hundred blankets at the disposal of respectable parties, for distribution amongst the aborigines who cleared a road way, as marked out, into this district. This is a great desideratum, for at present communication between Kempsey and the Bellinger, by land, is all but impracticable, and calamity might occur through the Bellinger not being easy of access by a thoroughly cleared and well known track. A post-office, court-house, police force, and the other requirements of increased population, will soon be called for from this portion of the district.

POSTAL INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to furnish you with my report for 1862.

I was appointed Postal Inspector on the 1st March of that year. During the months of March and April I remained in Sydney, principally in consequence of the large amount of office work on hand, but also because I was required to give evidence before the Board of Inquiry. In May I was absent in the Southern district, and inspected the post-offices at Bateman's Bay, Mullendetta, Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah (Gulf Diggings), Crown Flat, Braidwood, Monga (Little River), Nelligen, Jembaicumbene, Major's Creek, Bolloulabra, Oranmeer (Stoney Creek), Boro, Goulburn, Marulan, Murrumbah (Paddy's River), and Berrima. During June, and to the 10th July, I was in Sydney, engaged on office work. From the 11th July to the 1st November I was absent in the Western, South-western, and Southern districts. During that period I inspected the offices at Parramatta, Prospect, Eastern Creek, St. Mary's, Penrith, Emu, Little Hartley, Hartley, Bowenfells, Meadow Flat, Kirkconnell, Frying Pan, Kelso, Bathurst, Guyong, Frederick's Valley, Orange, Ironbarks, Black Rock, Wellington, Montefiores, Dubbo, Cobbora, Guntawong, Mudgee, Cunningham's Creek (Kean's Swamp), Rylstone, Mitchell's Creek, Forbes (Lachlan Diggings), South Wangan, Cowra, Carcoar, Peel, Limekilns, Wattle Flat, Sofala, Tambaroora, Bald Hills, Louisa Creek (Hargraves), Windeyer, Long Creek, Avisford, Merrindee, Burrendong, Molong, O'Connell, Mutton's Falls, Fish River Creek, Caloola, Long Swamp, Rockly, Lagoons, Evan's Plains, Blayney, Canowindra, Young (Lambing Flat), Marengo, Burrowa, Binalong, Yass, Gunning, Muthdilly, Goulburn, Marulan, Berrima, Nattai, Picton, Camden, Narellan, and Campbelltown; so that in 1862 I inspected 89 post-offices. I travelled 2262 miles, 82 by railway, 200 by steamer, 287 by coach, and 1693 on horseback. In November and December I was in Sydney, preparing and revising time tables for the ensuing year, and attending to other office work.

One of the main objects I have had in view, during the past year, has been the acceleration of the mails. I have had to contend with no little opposition from various sources, chiefly interested (except in a few instances, where the opposition arose from ignorance of facts, or misapprehension), but I have, nevertheless, been able, by doing away with unnecessary detentions, and increasing the rate of travelling, to accelerate more or less the communications between Sydney and the post-offices on the following lines. The communication between the country offices on such lines has likewise in many cases been accelerated.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

1. Campbelltown and Goulburn; 2. Goulburn and Braidwood; 3. Nelligen and Braidwood; 4. Braidwood and Moruya; 5. Braidwood and Major's Creek; 6. Major's Creek and Oranmeir; 7. Braidwood and Monga (Little River).

WESTERN DISTRICT.

1. Penrith and Bathurst; 2. Kirkconnell and Mitchell's Creek; 3. Bowenfells and Mudgee; 4. Kean's Swamp and Rylestone; 5. Bathurst and Sofala; 6. Peel and Limekilns; 7. Sofala and Tambaroora; 8. Bathurst and O'Connell; 9. O'Connell and Fish River Creek; 10. Bathurst, Caloola, and Long Swamp; 11. Bathurst and Rockley; 12. Rockley and Tuena; 13. Rockley and Swatchfield; 14. Bathurst and Orange; 15. Orange and Molong; 16. Orange, Ironbarks, and Montefiores; 17. Orange and Forbes.

The acceleration of the mails is still going on, and I entertain no doubt of it being practicable to accelerate them throughout the colony, at little (if any) increase of expense; and that by gradually increasing the rate of travelling by the adoption of night travelling (where the roads will permit), and by avoiding any detentions beyond what are absolutely necessary for the sorting of the mails, the course of post between Sydney and all the post-offices in the colony may be considerably reduced. The mail contractors over whose lines I have travelled seem on the whole to have carried out their contracts fairly; but if a little more care were observed by some postmasters in noting upon the time bills any irregularities, and in sending in the "Monthly Contract Reports," the contracts would be still better performed.

My inspection of the post-offices I have enumerated has led me to the conclusion that there is still room for much improvement, even after allowing for the local circumstances which interfere with and (in some cases) render impossible a strict adherence to the rules. What I mainly have to object to are, the loose arrangements made for the safety of letters, the absence of requisite appurtenances, and a want of uniformity in the mode of performing the duties. I must say, however, that in most cases these defects do not appear to arise from unwillingness to do better, but from want of proper instruction and accommodation.

The establishment of official offices in the larger towns has been productive of good, and I think such offices may be made the means of increasing the efficiency of the unofficial offices in their vicinity. I see no reason why the official postmasters should not be made the medium of communication with offices within a certain distance of them, and exercise over the latter a certain amount of superintendence. Such an arrangement would also cause a saving of labour as regards the interchange of mails.

I think the classification of the unofficial offices also a matter deserving of attention. At present the postmasters of these offices are all on an equality as regards their functions, and a large proportion of them, in respect to their salaries, and yet their duties are very far from being equal. There are many parts of the colony where post-offices more limited in their operations than those now existing would afford all the accommodation required, and where it is almost impossible to carry on properly a post-office as post-offices are now constituted; and it seems to me that, by classifying the offices, not only would the Government be able to establish offices according to the nature and requirements of the locality, and grant offices in cases where it would not under the present system feel justified in doing so, but that such a classification would simplify the working of the service and promote its efficiency. The plan would, moreover, enable the Government to distribute more equitably the vote for country postmasters' salaries. I have, &c.,

AUGUSTUS DILLON.

General Post Office, Sydney, 30th June, 1863.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO DR. BEDFORD.

(*From the Hobart Town Advertiser, July 22.*)

YESTERDAY a number of gentlemen assembled at noon at the Royal Society's Museum, Macquarie-street, for the purpose of presenting an address and testimonial to Dr. Bedford, who is about to proceed to Sydney, after a residence of thirty-nine years, and long continued practice in the medical profession in Hobart Town. Among the gentlemen present were the Hon. James Whyte, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Hon. Charles Meredith, Esq., Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. J. M. Wilson, M.L.C., Sir Valentine Fleming Knight, Chief Justice, Sir Francis Smith, Knight, the other Judge of the Supreme Court, the Hon. W. Nairn, Esq., President of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Dr Officer, Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon. W. Carter, Esq., M.L.C., the Hon. T. D. Chapman, Esq., late Premier, T. J. Knight, Esq., Q.C., W. L. Dobson, Esq., late Attorney-General, F. H. Hazelowe, Esq., P. T. Smith, Esq., Ross, the Ven. Archdeacon Davies, J. A. Dunn, Esq., F. Browne, Esq., Drs. Agnew, Benson, Turnley, Doughty, Messrs. Gellibrand, Gould, Allport, M. Allport, Ballantyne, Swan, T. Browne, W. Rout, J. P., B. Rout, J. T. Rout, J. Foster, J.P., Hinsby, Degraves, W. Robertson, Guesdon, T. Westbrook, G. Westbrook, W. Pratt, Whiteside, Kossack, J. C. Pratt, R. A. Mather, Featherstone, Huybers, Murdock, and many others who, having signed the address in the Council-room below, proceeded to the large room on the first floor, where Dr. Bedford and a few of his personal friends were in attendance.

St. Valentine Fleming, having been requested by the promoters to present the address and testimonial, said—"Dr. Bedford, the presentation of the address which I am now about to read has been entrusted to me. The honour thus conferred on me is only equalled by the gratification derived in being the medium of communication between yourself and so many of your friends. Speaking for myself, I can only say my sense of that honour is only qualified by the expression of regret (which you will do me the credit to say is most sincere), at your approaching departure from the colony. For upwards of two and twenty years I have had the pleasure of your acquaintance, not only professionally, but socially; and your presence alone prevents my giving expression to those exalted sentiments which your character in every relation in life has inspired. My absence from town until a late period on Saturday prevented my taking that active part in promoting this last tribute of respect to your talents and worth which I should have desired; and it is only a few minutes ago that the address was placed in my hands. If, therefore, I should in any manner fall short in being the medium of communication, in giving expression to the feeling of your friends, I hope that will plead as my excuse. I may venture to say that in all that is expressed in the address I heartily concur; it does no more than that justice to your worth which is felt by all who have signed it, and all who have had the opportunity of proving it. With these few expressions of my sentiments, I will now read the address."

"Dear Sir,—We, your friends and patients, having learned with deep regret that you have determined to leave this colony for Sydney, have felt that we could not allow you to do so without conveying to you some expression of our sense of the loss we shall sustain by your departure.

"We feel on this occasion that hardly any address that we could draw up would adequately express that which we would desire to say. For a period of thirty-nine years you have been a resident amongst us, and during that time you have come—with regard to very many of us—into the most intimate relation as our medical adviser. In your eminent medical ability we have always had unlimited confidence, and where death had deprived us of those most dear to us, we have felt that, under your care, they have had all the aid that human skill could afford.

"But it is not only to your professional ability that we desire to bear testimony—we desire also to recognise those high qualifications which, while they have rendered social intercourse with you a source of gratification and pleasure, have enabled you, with such beneficial results, to devote your energies to the public good. We feel therefore that while some of us are parting with one to whom we have looked with confidence in the hour of sickness, we are all losing one whose whole character has placed him among the first and ablest of our fellow-citizens.

"We sincerely trust that your change of residence will be followed by those results in anticipation of which must have led you to adopt such an important step. We can entertain no doubt that, in your new sphere of action you will win for yourself the same favourable opinion that we entertain of you.

"Desirous that you should possess some lasting testimony of the feelings we have endeavoured to express, we venture to request your acceptance of a salver, together with a purse containing 250 guineas, and we beg to assure you that you have our best and warmest wishes for your future happiness and prosperity."

Sir Valentine then handed to Dr. Bedford the address, which was neatly engrossed on vellum and numerously signed; also a large silver salver, beautifully embossed, with an appropriate inscription engraved in Mr. Bock's superior style. His Honor read the inscription as follows:—

"Presented, together with two hundred and fifty guineas, to E. S. P. Bedford, Esq., F.R.C.S., E., by his patients and friends on the occasion of his leaving Tasmania, as a token of the sense which they entertain of his eminent medical abilities, as also of those social and intellectual qualifications by which he has become endeared to them during a residence of thirty-nine years. Hobart Town, July 20th, 1863."

The salver, with a handsome silk purse containing two hundred and fifty guineas, was then presented to Dr Bedford by Sir Valentine Fleming.

Dr. Bedford, who was visibly affected on the occasion, then said: "Sir Valentine and gentlemen, if I do not say that which I feel, you must not attribute it to a want of feeling, but to the fact that it is under such circumstances that it is impossible for anyone to give expression to those emotions of which he is naturally the subject in separating from friends with whom he has spent so many long and happy years; and though I have had a long course in this colony, I have not unduly given way, as I am free to confess that I have on this occasion of receiving such proofs of your kindness, and which I cannot give expression to my gratitude in the way I should wish to do. It is from old friends—and you, Sir Valentine, I am happy to say are of the number—that I receive this gratifying token of the favourable consideration with which you have honoured me; and believe me, when I have left I shall recal the many happy scenes passed among you, and this last instance of your appreciation of my conduct. I trust you will forgive my saying more, and allow me to read the reply to the address which you have been good enough to present to me." The Doctor then read the following:—

"Hawthornden, July 21st.

"Dear Sirs,—In receiving the address which you have kindly presented to me on my departure from a colony in which I have so long resided, my feelings of pain in separating from those who have been good and tried friends to me for many years are mitigated by the expression of your opinion as to the value of my professional services, and the manner in which I have discharged my duties as a citizen amongst you.

"In both capacities it has been my endeavour to promote the interests of my fellow colonists, to merit their approval, and to satisfy my own conscience; and you may imagine the gratification I derive from your full and cordial recognition of my exertions and motives, which, though I endeavoured to deserve it, I must ascribe rather to your cordial feelings than to my own deserts.

"I gladly reflect that some of your public institutions have derived benefit from my services in their foundation and progress, and I only regret that I have been unable to complete much more which I hoped to accomplish for the benefit of Tasmania, but my failure has not resulted from the want of personal exertion during the long period of my residence amongst you.

"I thank you for your good wishes for my future prosperity, and gratefully accept the handsome testimonial which you have presented to me, which, while it will be a visible token of your regard, will enable me to give to each of my children a memento of the feelings entertained for me in the land of their birth.

"In saying farewell, I most sincerely wish happiness to you all, and prosperity to a country in which the largest and happiest portion of my life has been passed.

"Believe me to be, dear Sirs,

"Yours faithfully,

"E. S. P. BEDFORD.

"To Sir Valentine Fleming and the gentlemen signing the address."

Sir Valentine Fleming and the other gentlemen then shook hands with Dr. Bedford, and bade him a cordial farewell.

THE "TALE" OF THE PRIZE COW.—We understand that Mr. M'Muirtrie has received two protests against the premiums being awarded by the Ayrshire Agricultural Association to the cows belonging to Mr. Robertson Hall of Caldwell, Beith, and exhibited here on the 28th ultimo. The committee has been convened for Tuesday to consider these protests; and also to adjudicate in the matter of the deception said to have been practised on the Judges by "doctoring" the tail of the prize cow. The Duke of Athole has declined delivery of the animal, having repudiated the purchase till the case is investigated.—*Ayrshire Express.*

NAVAL SEAMEN AND THEIR ORPHANS.

(*From the United Service Gazette, May 23.*)

IT seems scarcely credible that in this age we should hear that a number of seamen belonging to a ship of the Royal Navy have been thrown ashore upon British territory, "naked and penniless," and dependent upon the charitable contributions of the benevolent.

It seems, we say, extraordinary that a hundred or a hundred and fifty seamen and marines placed in such circumstances should have no public resources—that no means should be at the disposal of the colonial or local authorities for the proper maintenance of men so circumstanced; yet we read, a few days since, in a letter addressed to the *Times*, that a large and influential meeting was convened at Auckland, on hearing of the catastrophe that had befallen the Orpheus, and that "before noon the Colonial Treasurer had the power to dispense £600 to the naked and penniless survivors of that sad shipwreck." Is it not somewhat humiliating, if not discreditable, to Great Britain as a nation, that her brave defenders should be placed in the category of "naked and penniless" beggars, and made the recipients of the charity of a generous community? Dependent they necessarily were on the noble minded colonists for sympathy and immediate succour, but it is surely not right that the benevolent should be laid under contribution, even voluntarily to support those whom the nation is bound by every tie to maintain.

Had the Orpheus been a troop ship, and five hundred soldiers been landed from her, the military authorities would immediately have taken charge of the whole, and would have used measures to supply their needs without trenching upon the pockets of the public. Happily, such calamities are of rare occurrence, and we trust they will be still less frequent; but it is certainly an oversight in our administrative bodies that they are not provided against.

The New Zealand settlers with a degree of generosity which will ever do them honour, have subscribed £900 for the benefit of the houseless and homeless Royal Navy seamen, who, in the execution of their duty, have been wrecked on their coasts. Their humanity will be most gratefully remembered, but we cannot help holding the opinion that such noble generosity should be kept in reserve for those poor merchant seamen who have no Government to look to, and that the country should be held chargeable for the simple support of those serving under the pendant. Alive or dead, our countrymen were the objects of tender solicitude to the inhabitants of Auckland and Manukau. They buried the dead cast on shore with all the honours and ceremonies incident to the melancholy occasion—in fact, did all that brothers could have done; and whenever the loss of the Orpheus is mentioned, the tender and prompt attention paid by the New Zealanders, whether Englishmen or aborigines, will be pleasingly remembered.

And why, we ask, should not a rich country like England be able to do something for those whom the mischances of the service render widows and orphans? Means are found to provide for the widows and orphans of the officers; but those who are poorer and more destitute have nothing but eleemosynary aid to depend upon. The benevolent public are appealed to, and they shower down their cheques and guineas, or smaller donations, with a ready hand; but the members of the Government stand aloof, rubbing their hands and inwardly congratulating themselves that they are not called upon to take part, and to provide for the relatives of their own servants. So, whenever a calamity, whether arising from accident or war, afflicts the service, the representatives of the sufferers, as well as the survivors (if not commissioned officers), are thrown upon "the willing horse," and strenuous efforts are made, by those often ill able to afford it, to provide the means of solace. Thus, with the loss of the Avenger, the Birkenhead, and the Orpheus, successful appeals have been made to the professional and general public; but we may look in vain in the subscription list for the country's donation. Our Royal Mistress and the members of the Royal Family send their individual offerings; but neither Parliament nor Admiralty contribute one farthing!

A writer in the *Times* has suggested that all the Naval widows and orphans should be made chargeable upon Greenwich Hospital. A little consideration, however, would show the fallacy of the idea. Princely as are the funds of that establishment, they would soon break down if saddled with the widows and orphans of all the seamen and marines who meet an untimely end in the country's service. Neither can we contemplate, with any degree of satisfaction, the pauperising of hundreds and thousands of women and children, all of whom should rather be encouraged to work and be taught self-dependence. A good sum discreetly administered as bonuses is better by far than a small annual dole, which is anticipated and relied upon, instead of those energies which are far more likely to compass independence.

Whenever a calamity which we shudder to anticipate takes place, means should always be at the disposal of the Executive to relieve the wants of the survivors, and to supplement the charity exercised by the benevolent towards the widows and orphans. We would not remove the latter entirely out of the reach of sympathizers, for we should then be closing one of the avenues of the British heart through which the warmest blood flows; but we think that, while every poor seaman, every full and half pay officer, and every support tradesman and merchant is asked to contribute, the Government should not keep at a distance and see the work which it should at least help in done by others.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	...	£357 15 4
Gin	...	163 9 10
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	...	30 9 5
Whisky	...	17 19 0
Rum	...	316 1 0
Wine	...	15 18 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	...	22 18 4
——— ——— (in bottle)	...	19 0 8
Tobacco and snuff	...	176 8 6
Cigars	...	23 19 3
Tea	...	28 4 3
Coffee and chicory	...	27 18 4
Sugar, refined	...	43 6 1
——— unrefined	...	210 0 0
Gold	...	10 10 9
Plotage	...	16 19 4
Dues	...	6 15 0
Total	...	£1481 12 5

Additional entries were passed at the Customs to-day on 140 ozs. 5 dwts. of gold, for shipment, per Henry Miller, for Hongkong.

The Escorts arrived to-day with the following quantities of gold dust: Southern, 2197 ozs. 14 dwts. 14 grs.; Northern, 1006 ozs. 16 dwts. Total, 3204 ozs. 10 dwts. 14 grs.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company was held to-day, at noon. Mr. J. Brewster in the chair. The secretary read the report and balance-sheet, which, including balance from last half-year, showed net profits to the amount of £5669 6s. 3d. The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum was declared, £500 was added to the reserve fund, and £189 6s. 3d. was carried to profit and loss account.

The half yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company was held to-day, at eleven o'clock. The report, which was considered satisfactory, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum was declared. Messrs. Mitchell and Ogilvie were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Brown and Allen were elected auditors.

The half-yearly general meetings of the following companies will be held to-morrow (this day):—Australian Joint Stock Bank, at noon; Australasian Steam Navigation Company, at three o'clock; Moruya Silver Mining Company, at three o'clock; Melbourne and Newcastle Minmi Colliery Company, at three o'clock, and the Pyrmont Bridge Company at three o'clock.

Mr. R. Forbes reports having sold Balingerramble, Bay Began, Lower Mooral, and Kendall Runs, situated on the Lachlan River, together with the herd of cattle thereon, and the right of the celebrated D R over No. 3 brand without muster, for the sum of £11,500 cash. This property is that of the late Dr. Ramsay. He has also sold, on account of Mr. George Hebden, North Tubella, Ballandry Tubella, Bergen No. 1, and Cocopard unimproved runs in the Lachlan District, for the sum of £500 cash.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly